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Americans Win 3 Philippine Isles, Push 7 Miles Inland, Free 11 Towns; Soviets 19 Miles Inside East Prussia

Associated Press

King George Meets 'Hitler'

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery (right) introduces his dog "Hitler" to the British Monarch during the latter's visit to the Marshal's headquarters. What's in a name doesn't seem to have much meaning in the sardonic humor of the famous British military commander.

Convoy dared assault by Leyte defenders during five hours of jockeying offshore.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 21. Delayed—Complete details of the landing on Leyte Island, now available, show that there was stout Japanese resistance at some points, but surprising unpreparedness at others.

The giant invading convoy, consisting of more than 500 ships, steamed in through the entrance to Leyte Gulf and right up to the beachhead areas without suffering any underwater or air opposition.

For nearly five hours of daylight before the actual landing of the assault troops, the convoy jockeyed around offshore, getting into position for disembarking smaller landing craft and for naval-gunfire support.

Two Main Beaches "Easy"

Then when the troops began pouring in on the two main landing beaches, they had practically no difficulty in getting ashore and setting up a temporary perimeter to cover landing of subsequent waves.

Assault troops at the upper end of the northern beachhead crossed a sandy strip of beach and advanced inland about 500 yards before the enemy began firing on them.

Resistance, however, met the force which landed at the lower end of this northern beachhead. Here, it became immediately apparent, the Japanese had concentrated the bulk of their defense forces.

Heavy Resistance

The first assault waves still were several thousand yards offshore when enemy shore mortars and artillery began firing on them. Several of the small landing craft were blown out of the water, but the majority managed to get in sufficiently close for the troops to ride ashore.

Landing ships for tanks came in shortly afterward, but met such stiff mortar fire that they were forced to withdraw temporarily before they had a chance to unload their tanks and heavy-fire support guns.

This particular landing beach has its southern anchor just north of the town of Palo. Immediately behind the town is a hill known as Hill 522, from its elevation. From this elevation, the enemy had an excellent observation point to direct defense fire and it had to be cleared before the invasion forces could proceed inland.

Flares in the Night

All during the night, I sat on deck of a ship offshore and watched warships throw hundreds of tons of steel into this single terrain feature. First they would fire a few star shells, which would illuminate and silhouette the hill against the black sky. Then long trains of red tracers would go to

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British enter Dutch city of 's-Hertogenbosch —1,000 RAF planes raid Essen in snow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American forces on Leyte Island in the Philippines, pushing seven miles inland, have freed 11 towns, captured another airfield, and completed the conquest of the three islands guarding the entrance to Leyte Gulf—Dinagat, Suluan, and Homonhon.

The coastal road from Tacloban, temporary Philippines Capital, to Dulag, nearly 30 miles long, was practically all in American hands. Difficult marshy terrain faced the Sixth Army units pushing inland from Dulag.

Japanese forces, which are able to reply to the American round-the-clock air cover only by sporadic night attacks, are reported to be retreating to the northwest corner of the island before the oncoming Americans.

One report reaching the Melbourne Herald stated that General MacArthur's forces had effected a bridgehead on Samar Island, which forms a link between Leyte and Luzon to the north. This move, if confirmed, would put the Americans within about 15 miles of the great island to the north.

At some points on Leyte, Japanese were reported to be still offering stout resistance.

Stagnation continued along the 475-mile Western Front facing eastward toward Germany. Contributing to it was a snowstorm—first of the season to blanket the front.

At the north end of the line, where the Allies are pushing northward into Holland against the German forces there, the British were fighting in the outskirts of historic 's-Hertogenbosch, which commands the main roads covering the territory below the Maas and Waal.

Some 38 miles to the west, Canadians were closing in on Roosendaal. The main effort of these two forces evidently is to clear the Germans out of Holland and so effect a northern anchor for the advance into Germany.

During the night 1,000 RAF bombers attacked Essen, running into a snowstorm, black clouds, and an exceptional number of German night fighters.

Meanwhile events moved fast at the East Prussian sector of the Russian line. General Bagramian's First Baltic Army, having overrun the whole of Memelland except the port of Memel itself, was reported massing along East Prussia's northern frontier at the Niemen River for a heavy thrust westward.

To the south, the Third White Russian Army, under General Cherniakhovsky, has pushed 19 miles into East Prussia, approaching Gumbinnen, 15 miles east of Insterburg and 63 miles from East Prussia's Capital, Königsberg.

Berlin stated that the Russians had pushed 35 miles into East Prussia to the Angerapp River and were within shelling distance of Tilsit. The Bagramian - Cherniakhovsky advance had netted 1,500 towns and villages.

Labor Decreases Sharply; Greece: Food Ship Docks; New Air Service Confirmed

The World's Day—October 24, 1944

Washington: Nation's Labor Force Loses Million

The nation's labor force decreased 1,000,000 in September, a "serious development" in view of production demands, according to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner. The loss was credited to students and teachers who quit vacation jobs and women workers who left the labor force to become housewives.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican Presidential nominee, will need New York's 47 electoral votes or Pennsylvania's 35 electoral votes to be elected, if the election is close, political observers report. [Page 3.]

Appointment of Albert L. Weiss, head of a general insurance agency in St. Louis, as head of the insurance section of the Rural Electrification Administration was announced by REA.

In Europe: Food Ship Arrives in Greece

Arrival of the first food ship in Greece since the nation's liberation was accompanied by a dockyard workers strike resulting from the debased condition of Greek money, an Athens dispatch said.

Guerrilla warfare to overthrow the Franco Government is spreading throughout northern Spain, Spanish republican sources reported. The Madrid Radio conceded a small number of insurrectionists had filtered across the border from France, but said Government troops were dealing successfully with them.

Prime Minister Churchill has announced to the Commons he will make a "shortish statement" on Oct. 27, concerning his conferences with Premier Stalin in Moscow last week.

From internment in Switzerland, 1,118 British Empire soldiers, first of a group of 5,000 recently released, have arrived in Britain. The servicemen had been interned by the Swiss Government since their escape from German and Italian prison camps.

Second trial in the series of prosecutions of alleged collaborationists in the Paris area was begun today. The defendant is Boris Theodossienko, a White Russian, accused of working for Germans throughout the occupation.

Martial Bourgeon, former political reporter for the Havas News Agency has been named Director General of the Agence Francais Presse, replacing Léon Rollin, the French Ministry of Information announced.

Greek Premier George Papandreou has announced formation of a committee of three Ministers to supervise immediate applications of "sanctions" against Greeks who collaborated with the Germans during the Nazi occupation of Greece.

An American woman has been captured by the Germans on the Western Front. According to the Berlin Radio, she is Mrs. Gertrude Le Gendre, of New York, who came to France as liaison officer between the "Allied Expeditionary Forces Club" and the United States Army. So far as is known, Mrs. Le Gendre is the first American woman to be taken as a prisoner of war by the Germans in western Europe.

Boston: New Air Service to South Confirmed

Air service by Eastern Air Lines between Boston, New York, and points in the South and Southwest will begin on Nov. 1, it was confirmed in Boston today by Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of the air line. [Page 4.]

Attorney for the students and alumnae of Sargent College conferred today with Boston University's President Daniel L. Marsh to iron out differences between students and the University authorities on the recently announced change in name. [Page 2.]

The Connecticut War Council announced in Hartford today that it plans to confirm reports of a sudden armistice on V-E Day through its air-raid warning system. [Page 4.]

Any pranksters in Concord, N. H., who mark windows between now and Halloween will be forced to wash the windows with materials supplied by the police as an officer stands by and sees that the job is done. [Page 2.]

National: Strikers Return to 3 Detroit Plants

Production at three Detroit plants of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company was resumed with the return of 6,500 employees who had been on strike for eight days over elimination of the paid lunch period when the company returned from three to two shifts a day. C. I. O. leaders obtained a membership vote to return, after urging members to leave the grievances to normal channels.

Business executives from 46 nations will attend the International Business Conference on Postwar International Trade, opening at Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 10, it was announced in New York. [Financial Page.]

Manpower shortage in the Los Angeles area will jump from 25,000 to 35,000 this week, as the Douglas Aircraft Company increases production, it was announced. A survey of the 6,000 to 12,000 workers leaving this area monthly is under way to see where and why they go.

The Regional War Labor Board decided that officials of North American Aviation Company in Kansas City had technical and legal right to terminate the services of 123 employees who walked off the job at the bomber plant's modification center on Oct. 19, but that the punishment was perhaps too severe.

Establishment of a new trans-Atlantic nonstop commercial flight record of 14h. 17m. from La Guardia Field, New York, to Foynes, Eire, was announced by James M. Eaton, Vice-President of American Export Airlines.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 6.

N. H. Soldier Vote Ahead of Schedule

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Oct. 24 Secretary of State Enoch D. Fuller announced today that out of a total of 21,156 absentee ballots mailed to New Hampshire members of the armed forces, 8,277 already have been returned to his office to be counted in the Nov. 7 election.

This was a much higher percentage than had been expected, he said. Service ballots are coming in at a rate of 30 or more daily. A check showed that 10 per cent of them are war ballots distributed by the Federal Government, which permit voting only for President and Members of Congress, Mr. Fuller said.

Reconversion In N. E. Seen As Overplayed

Reconversion is being overplayed in New England to the damage of war production, officials of the Regional War Production Board declared here today in comment on a story out of Washington reporting on a return to civilian manufacture.

A misconception of the "spot authorizations" being granted to a relatively few plants to re-enter civilian production is developing, when many vital war plants are lagging behind schedule on critical war items, as key leaders of the war drive analyze their labor shortage.

The plants so far approved for civilian products in New England total 129, according to the latest data from Washington. This area had the largest number of any region. For the entire country 772 have been indorsed. They will manufacture many kinds of consumer goods, including vacuum cleaners, bedsprings and innerspring mattresses, lawn mowers, etc.

Generally Small

But these plants are generally small. Of the 772 in the country, 71 per cent employ less than 50 workers. All told, the number of employees the 129 New England plants will keep at work will not be great. And it is also noted, there are in all 16,000 manufacturing establishments in this region, so that 129 is not a large percentage.

In many cases small plants with men and materials but no further war contracts are being saved from a shutdown by permission to get back into civilian production. This is all to the good and is not questioned by WPB officials. What they have become anxious about is the impression they feel the public is getting that reconversion is beginning on a large scale, and

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U. S. Arms Aid Dictators In Latin American Nations

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The United States is being given another chance to prove that it is sincerely interested in the spread of democracy throughout the New World. Another series of revolts against ruthless dictatorships has broken out in Central America and once again the attitude of the United States may prove an important factor in the success or failure of these uprisings.

The current disturbances are a follow-up to the even more serious strife which occurred in four Central American countries during the spring and early summer of this year. At that time Dictators Maximiliano Martinez of El Salvador and Jorge Ubico of Guatemala were overthrown, while the regimes of Dictators Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and Tiburcio Carias of Honduras were badly shaken.

The latest report from that part of the world is that the effort to oust Dictator Carias has now taken on a new spurt. This also follows word that Gen. Federica Ponce, who succeeded Ubico as President of Guatemala, has been forced from office. So far as can be learned, General Ponce hoped to follow in the oppressive and wholly undemocratic path of the ousted Ubico and has now met with the latter's fate.

Unrest Deep Rooted

These reports bear out the forecasts made by officially well-informed persons in Washington this summer that the unrest in Central America had very deep roots and would be finally settled only by the establishment of more liberal and democratic regimes. Some start in this direction seems to have been made in El Salvador but not in any of the other three countries involved.

And it is here that the United States comes into the picture. Whether deliberately or otherwise, this country is partially responsible for the preservation in power of most of these Central American dictators. Under what

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Spanish Army Closes Border Exit of Maquis

LERIDA, Spain, Oct. 24 (AP)—Spanish Army forces recaptured a frontier village yesterday in the Aran valley and closed the main exit for Spanish Republican Maquisards who infiltrated Spain from France.

Today, the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco were moving down the valley in an effort to liquidate completely the dissidents.

The Maquisards are operating in groups of a little more than 100. Army officers said they now had the choice of resisting until killed or captured, or of disbanding for an attempt to escape through the heavily guarded passes which are banked with snow and which tower more than 10,000 feet. Those captured with arms face possible execution.

Spanish Republicans in Paris said the border clashes had extended deep into Catalonia and were rising in intensity. The Maquisards were veterans of excursions against German occupants of France and were said to be operating from bases in the Toulouse area of France. They were reported to have held several villages, at least long enough to

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Map: Page 6.

Dewey Pledges Sound Cabinet Free of Internal Dissension

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 24—One of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's foremost pledges in the presidential campaign is to restore to the United States a responsible Cabinet-government free from bickering and internal dissension.

As Governor Dewey today pilots his candidacy into the uncertain political waters of Minnesota, home State of the dissenting Senator Joseph H. Ball, he is giving new force and emphasis to his promise that the historic role of a strong Cabinet will come into its own again if he is elected.

The Republican nominee is making five specific commitments in this field:

1. That "on Jan. 20 next year our Government will again have a Cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America."
2. That the members of that Cabinet will expect and will receive full delegation of powers of their office.
3. That they will be capable of administering those powers.
4. That they will be experienced in the task to be done and "young enough to do it."
5. That "this election will bring an end to one-man government in America."

The Governor adds to this platform of Cabinet-Government the assurance that he intends to make full use of the experience and talent of the "ablest Americans of both parties" in building the peace. He made this declaration in his Charleston, W. Va., speech two weeks ago and has repeated it in different ways several times since.

As Governor Dewey heads into the final and, many believe, the most critical two weeks of the election, it is evident that his emphasis upon the importance of a smoothly functioning, nonquarreling Cabinet-Government is one of the central themes of his appeal. It was the first pledge of his acceptance speech in Chicago. It was the foremost promise of his Portland speech on the theory of the "indispensable man," and it is the insistent overtone of his whole discussion of "competent administration."

"The plain fact is," he declares, "that for 12 straight years, the New Deal has given this country a continuous demonstration of quarreling, dissension and disunity.

"I do not believe in that quarreling, bickering kind of government. An Administration which cannot unite its own house even in war can never unite the na-

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Danaher Contest for Senator From Connecticut at Peak

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24—Connecticut's battle for the post of United States senator is rapidly reaching a peak today, with pre-Pearl Harbor "isolationism" the chief issue.

Fighting to retain his senatorial seat is Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Portland, whose record prior to Pearl Harbor includes opposition to Lend-Lease, enactment and extension of the Draft Law, repeal of the arms embargo, giving Axis ships to Britain, repeal of the neutrality law, and other international measures.

Hammering at Senator Danaher's record as "isolationist" and as foreshadowing "isolationist" action on forthcoming peace plans is Brien McMahon of Norwalk, former Assistant United States Attorney General, Democratic nominee. He is a 100 per cent supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Impartial observers rate the contest as very close, probably the closest on the Connecticut State ticket. Both sides are claiming victory, but neither side is predicting a very substantial margin.

Factors in Election

As outlined by political observers the following are among factors affecting the election on Nov. 7:

1. Senator Danahar will experience substantial cuts among Republicans who have strong internationalist leanings and who feel that a pre-Pearl Harbor record like that compiled by the Connecticut senator is not conducive to support of international co-operation for preservation of peace.
2. On the other hand, the Republican incumbent is expected to attract to his side whatever isolationist votes there are in Connecticut.
3. Senator Danaher also will get a fairly substantial labor vote due to the fact that his father is State Commissioner of Labor and former counsel to the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.
4. Mr. McMahon will undoubtedly get most of the distinctly pro-Roosevelt vote in Connecticut, because of his support of the President and because he served for six years in Washington as a Government attorney. If the President runs strongly in Connecticut, Mr. McMahon undoubtedly will be elected, observers say.

Defense of His Stand

A vigorous, effective campaigner, Senator Danaher is attempting to refute the isolationist charge leveled against him by Mr. McMahon and by those Republicans vigorously backing international co-operation.

The Republican incumbent insists that his pre-Pearl Harbor votes were designed to keep the United States out of war and were consistent with maintenance of the country's neutral position.

Regarding Lend-Lease specifically, he explained that he voted against this measure on the ground that it gave the President authority to determine which country's defense was vital to the defense

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Second Dumbarton Oaks Due

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., disclosed today that the United States Government hopes for a United Nations conference next January on world security, possibly following a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting late this year to complete the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

The January conference, Mr. Stettinius speculated, may be preceded by a Pan-American meeting for the purpose of discussing hemispheric questions raised by proposed conversion of the United Nations into a peace-preserving league.

Discussing these points at a press conference, the Undersecretary acknowledged for the first time that the unexpected prolonging of the four-power planning conferences at Dumbarton Oaks had thrown the tentative schedule for the next move on world organization out of line.

Mr. Stettinius was reminded that Secretary of State Cordell Hull said early in the summer that he hoped for a general United Nations conference before the end of this year and was asked whether that hope had been abandoned.

In reply, Mr. Stettinius said that the Dumbarton Oaks meeting ran about a month longer than anticipated and then concluded with a plan which is incomplete.

Asked whether there definitely would be a meeting of the Chiefs of State to fill out the gaps in the Dumbarton Oaks planning, Mr. Stettinius said that was one of several methods which might be used. The others, he said, included diplomatic interchanges or a sort of second Dumbarton Oaks.

Monitor Newscast Series to Change

The present series of daily newscasts by The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "The World's Front Page," will end Friday, Oct. 27. Future radiocasting plans for this paper will be announced later.

France Wins Its Place in Allied Decisions; Recognition Opens Diplomatic-Trade Doors

Economic

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The diplomatic log-jam that broke yesterday with the Allied recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Provisional Government in Paris should have immediate consequences in economic and financial fields as well as political and diplomatic.

There are a billion and a half dollars or more of French funds frozen here.

There is the need of a French Ambassador here to move into the recently opened French Embassy.

There is need for redefining France's Lend-Lease status now that it is an officially recognized ally of the United States.

There is the need to implement recognition with equal status with the great powers in world councils.

There is the necessity of backing de Gaulle with visible evi-

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China Also Recognizes Regime of de Gaulle

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Oct. 24

China, following the lead of the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia, today formally recognized the De Gaulle Regime as the Provisional Government of France.

Security

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortified by formal recognition of the great powers—and in actual command of the area of "interior" France—the de Gaulle Government is moving swiftly to establish its physical authority.

The "Prefects"—chiefs of the departmental administration—have received extensive powers while, at the same time, the emergency rights of the "regional commissioners" who so far supervised the administration of several departments have been withdrawn.

The Prefects have been authorized to act independently from the local "liberation committees" who, partly under Communist leadership, had assumed the role of supervisor and inspirator of the regular authorities.

Action on part of the Prefects is also expected to terminate the period of illegal arrests and executions which continue to be carried out in some parts of southern France. It is likely that the problem of the 40,000 armed Spanish republicans who are a powerful, if not dominating force in the French Pyrenees Provinces, will now be tackled by the French Government.

However, the most important step toward stabilizing the author-

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Political

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and former chief of its Paris Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—One of the first concrete results of Allied recognition of the administration of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is that France will soon take a seat on the European Advisory Commission.

On this London committee which so far consists of representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia, the French Provisional Government will come up against European postwar problems officially for the first time.

Although the Advisory Commission has up until now centered most of its attention on the problem of armistice terms for Germany, it has also had to consider other aspects of the European diplomatic picture, and this is likely to be increasingly the case as the end of the war approaches.

France is expected to demand, and receive, a proportionate share

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New British Suits Put Ties on Shelf

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuter)—Some London West-End tailors contemplate lounge suits modeled on battledress lines, with a blouse or tunic fastening high on the neck in the Russian style. The blouse would vary in make-up according to the season — wool in winter and silk or cotton in summer. The high neck-band would make collars unnecessary and do away with ties and studs.

Some tailors think servicemen will have grown so used to battledress that they will wish to rid themselves forever of collars and ties. But other experts do not adopt quite so revolutionary a viewpoint.

What's in a Name? Alphabet Zoupexzylq

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24 (AP)—To one soldier the sibilant sound which passes for his name is a means of collecting his pay, but to officers of the Third Service Command headquarters here who had to fill out the necessary papers it was a lot of work.

He is Private Leleieusszuieusszesszes Willihilminizzissteizzu Hurrizzissteizzu. A native of Thailand, who stopped off here yesterday to collect his pay while en route from Camp Wheeler, Ga., to Camp George G. Meade, Md., he said that his top sergeant at Wheeler contented himself with addressing him as Private Lee.

Philippines: Yanks Drive On in Mud

American forces in the central Philippines drove ahead on Leyte Island through almost impassable mud and bitterly resisting Japanese.

Press dispatches from the front to the Melbourne Herald in Australia reported an American tank column had established a bridgehead on Samar Island, the link between Leyte and Luzon Islands.

The column was reported to have been ferried across narrow San Juanico Strait on Oct. 23 from a highway point above Tacloban, provincial capital of Leyte and provisional seat of the constitutional Philippines Government.

This dispatch from Tacloban, cleared by military censors, said Gen. Douglas MacArthur capitalized on the rapid advance on northern Leyte to send his troops

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.
Hull—Tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

One Responsible Head Urged For Boston's School Business

The following story presents further details of the report of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One responsible head instead of four to administer the business affairs of the Boston schools is proposed by the Strayer School Survey in the interests of economy and efficiency. At present they are carried on by four independent departments in five separate offices.

Pointing out that no educational program can do its best unless supported by an efficient business administration, the survey staff recommends that the State Legislature abolish the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings and confer its powers upon the School Committee.

It also advocates making the Department of School Lunches, the Superintendent of School Buildings, and the Schoolhouse Custodian administratively subordinate to the chief business officer of the school system who should be directly responsible to the Superintendent of Schools.

These two changes would clear up the present administrative confusion and make the business activities responsive to the educational demands of the schools, the report asserts.

Unique Organization

Not one of the four heads in Boston's "unique" business organization is now directly responsive to the Superintendent of Schools. The Business Manager and Schoolhouse Custodian are responsible to the School Committee, while the director of School Lunches reports to an assistant superintendent.

The work of the Superintendent of Construction lies outside the jurisdiction not only of the Business Manager but of the School Committee as well, because he is an officer of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings. The only connection between him and the school organization proper is that he is required to seek certain approvals from the Superintendent of Schools.

As for the Business Manager himself, the report finds his status "neither clear cut nor defensible" despite the fact that his functions are described in detail in 22 sections of the Rules of the School Committee. The rules governing his relationship to the School Committee, the Superintendent, and the Board of Apportionment are obscure and "conducive to bickering and misunderstanding," the report states.

Pays Tribute

Before pointing out these defects in organization, the survey staff pays tribute to the "forthright spirit, courage, and unsparing devotion to duty" of the present business manager, but insists that the present confusing setup offers no guarantee that future business managers will work co-operatively with the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Apportionment.

The single business officer proposed by the survey staff would become an assistant superintendent in charge of business. He should have assigned to him, it says, five highly trained assistants, each in charge of a bureau, namely: Director of Finance, Director of Purchases and Equipment, Director of Plant Operation and Maintenance, Director of Construction, Director of School Lunches.

These bureau heads in turn should be provided with competent subordinates who would directly administer various offices such as, for example, the Pay Roll office.

The report finds the present scattered offices in which the business activities are carried on entirely inadequate and recommends that they be combined, enlarged, and transferred with the rest of the School Department to the Houghton-Dutton Building. As an aid to economy, it also proposes standarization of office equipment and employment of one or two competent persons to repair typewriters and other office machines. Better-looking offices, incidentally, are morale builders, it comments.

Adequate Staff

The report believes that the present office staff, if functionally organized, is adequate to handle the business affairs of the schools, exclusive of repairs and replacements. It would be more than adequate to handle all financial operations, including those now carried on in the Department of School Buildings if the bookkeeping operations of budgetary control and cost distribution were mechanized, the report asserts.

In 70 pages of analysis and recommendations regarding business administration, the survey staff is seeking for Boston higher standards in general accounting, more efficient cost accounting, complete budgetary control, dependable auditing, and informative reporting. It believes that these can be achieved without increased cost through (1) provision of messenger service, (2) mechanization of operations, (3) change in organization as outlined above, (4) provision of adequate space, (5) a layout recognizing flow of work, (6) a program of inservice training for personnel, and (7) a reconsideration of the action of the School Committee in establishing, over the protest of the Business Manager, a five-day 35-hour working week for the school offices.

The report finds it difficult to cite any single cause for the present "very evident lack of progress" in business methods, but attributes it in part to a "fairly general satisfaction with procedures which have become habitual, are never questioned, and which occasionally are added to but never discarded for new and better ones. If there has been any desire to lead in the field of business administration, or even to follow accepted standards," the survey states, "it is not in evidence."

Mahar Agrees Schools Old

"We did not need a Board of Survey to tell us that many of the school buildings in Boston were old," declared James J. Mahar, Superintendent of Construction, in a prepared statement to the press today, answering charges of the Strayer School Survey. "We would like to see them demolished and new structures erected in their place. The financial condition of the City does not permit such an undertaking."

Mr. Mahar admitted his comment was "off-hand" since he had not yet had time to study the most recent section of the Strayer report in detail. However, he said the Board of Commissioners felt they had done "an excellent job in keeping these very old buildings in repair and safe for occupancy." He said they were far from complacent about the matter of safety in the schools.

"With high taxes, mounting school costs, together with the rigid war restrictions placed on the purchase of building material, it was impossible for us to do all of the things we would have liked to do," he added.

"We are as much concerned with the safety of every child in the Boston Public Schools as the Survey Board. Constantly we have called upon and are using outside agencies and obtaining from them expert advice. I refer to the Fire Department, the Fire Prevention Division, the Wire Division, the Boston Building Department, Massachusetts Department of Public Safety and the Employers Liability and Assurance Corporation, and our own corps of inspectors. The inspectors of all these agencies are constantly visiting the school buildings and making reports to this office on their findings.

"Never have we neglected to correct a fault in a school building when it was presented to us," the Superintendent of Construction declared.

"It would appear that it will be necessary to live with our old buildings and replace them from time to time when money is available. In the meantime we shall continue to do all in our power to make the buildings safe from every standpoint," Mr. Mahar concluded.

Dr. Cadbury Heads American Friends Service Committee

Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University, has been elected chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, which is active in relief work in Europe, China, and India, it has been announced. In 1920 Dr. Cadbury engaged in the Committee's child feeding and relief work in Germany. Since then he has made various journeys to Europe in connection with its other relief projects.

Dr. Rufus Jones, the retiring chairman, was one of the founders of the Committee at the outbreak of the World War I. Its early relief work in France, in that period, expanded to wide famine relief in Poland and Russia, as well as to the feeding of more than 1,000,000 children in Germany, following the armistice. Since then it has undertaken numerous tasks at home and abroad, expressing American sympathy for those in need of help.

Dr. Jones, who is recognized as the outstanding American Quaker leader, and who is the author of more than 50 books on religion, history and other subjects, will continue in close contact with the affairs of the Committee.

Sales Managers Club

How research can help the sales manager will be discussed by Bernard Gould, director of market research of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., at a meeting of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 27, at the Parker House. Mr. Gould has been engaged in research work for about 10 years.

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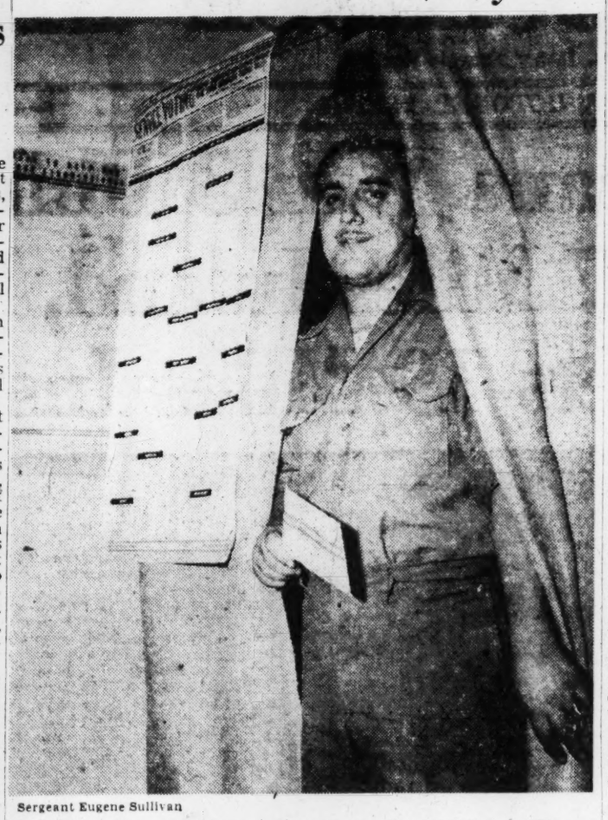
Airmen Vote in Italy



Sergeant Eugene Sullivan

Improvised Voting Booth in Italy for 15th Air Force

Corporal Joseph J. Villano of Malden is pictured as he casts his Federal ballot at a 15th Air Force Flying Fortress Base in Italy.

12 N. E. Waves Commissioned As Ensigns at Northampton

War Activities of New England

Women from New England in the Army, Navy and Coast Guard dominate local war activities news today. Twelve Waves are to be commissioned ensigns at the Naval Reserve Midshipman's School in Northampton today. Six Wacs are listed among those with the Ninth Air Force "on the move in France." Four Spars have completed boot training at the Coast Guard training school, Palm Beach, and have been assigned to duty stations.

Members of the 26th graduating class in Northampton and who were commissioned ensigns included these Bay State girls: Virginia M. Arnold of Brighton, Annette Barrus of Goshen, Jacquelin Fay of Cambridge, Margaret K. Harrison of Dalton, Helen E. Livingstone of Boston, Betty McCarthy of Fairhaven, Margaret McMurrough of Norton, Norma C. McDan of Marshfield, Dorothy E. Sjorlund of Manchester, Marilyn Sullivan of Wollaston, Marjorie W. Wilbor of Fairhaven and Marguerite E. Woodill of Melrose.

Members of the WAC detachment with the Ninth Bomber Command are Corporal Ingrid Caspersen of Holbrook, Corporal Anne Marie Chaput of Lowell, Sergeant Irene J. D'Arche of Springfield, Private First Class Dolores F. Beauchamp of Waltham, Corporal Mary Rousseali of Waltham and Private First Class Catherine M. Keegan of Portland, Maine.

Spars assigned to active duty were Muriel Hewitt of Worcester, Josephine McCann of West Roxbury, Gertrude Willett of Whitman and Jean Blossom of Barnstable.

Navy Day

Bay Staters were urged to celebrate Navy Day on Oct. 27 as a "heartfelt tribute to our Naval Forces" in a message from Governor Saltonstall today.

"Thousands of our boys are keeping alive the spirit and tradition of our earlier heroes of the sea," the Governor said. "They have played a heroic part in turning the tide of battle in our favor. The United States Navy is in the vanguard of our march to victory and the preservation of lasting peace."

Officers Decorated

Four Naval officers, whose homes are in the First Naval District have been awarded decorations according to an announcement from the Navy today.

The men and the decorations awarded are as follows: Chief Carpenter Clarence M. Bailey of Boston, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal; Lieut. (jg) Robert S. Benshimol of Cambridge, the Air Medal; Lieut. (jg) John E. Brassil, Jr., the Air Medal; Lieut. Commander Samuel C. Bartlett, Jr., of Wellesley, the Legion of Merit.

Medical Officer

Assignment of Rear Admiral Joseph J. McMullin (MC) USN as medical officer of the First Naval District was announced today. Rear Admiral McMullin was commandant of the Chelsea Naval Hospital from July 2, 1940, until Jan. 24, 1942. Since then he has served as commanding officer of the Naval Hospital in Pearl Harbor and district medical officer of the Fifth Naval District in Norfolk.

Chiefs to Discuss Postwar Economy Of New England

New England's responsibilities in war and peace and its problem of maintaining a competitive position in peacetime economy will be discussed by the six New England Governors, the commanding officers of the armed forces stationed in the region, and leaders of industry, commerce, and agriculture at the Third New England War Conference, at the Hotel Statler on Nov. 16 and 17. The Conference will convene under the auspices of the New England Council.

Distinguished spokesmen for business, government, and the armed forces will address the War Conference, which will be cosponsored by more than 200 New England industrial, commercial, and agricultural organizations.

Speakers at the conference will include: James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; OPA Administrator Chester Bowles; Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning; John H. Williams, Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; the Rev. William J. Kelly, O. M. I., Chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board; Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, and Chairman of Universities' Committee on Postwar International Problems; Governor Saltonstall, Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference; Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Sumner Sewall of Maine, William H. Wills of Vermont and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

The conference begins Nov. 16, with a Governors' session at noon, and is followed by six State dinners in honor of the Governors in the evening. Group sessions in industry, agriculture, community development and recreational development will be held Nov. 17. A postwar luncheon session will conclude the conference.

Jewish Appeal Reports Progress

1944 Combined Jewish Appeal has collected 74 per cent of its goal, and has already passed the sum collected last year, according to an announcement made at the third report meeting of the drive.

Another report luncheon will be held tomorrow in the Parker House, when Mrs. Martha Sharp of Wellesley, representing the Unitarian Service Committee, and George Alpert, chairman of the Appeal's Metropolitan division, will speak. Louis H. Salvage, general chairman, will preside.

Red Cross of Boston To Hold Annual Meeting

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter Red Cross, will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. in chapter headquarters, 177 Gloucester Street.

E. Roland Harriman, Associate Manager of the Red Cross Atlantic Area, will be the chief speaker, and Red Cross news reels from the battle fronts will be shown.

All Red Cross members residing within the jurisdiction of the Boston Chapter are invited.

In the evening at 7:45, Cambridge Chapter will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Commander, with Maurice Reddy, Assistant to the National Chairman of the American Red Cross, as speaker.

Senate Race Reaches Peak In Connecticut

Continued from Page 1

of the United States. He added that his support of aid to Britain was shown by his backing of a measure to grant $2,000,000,000 in credits to Britain.

Both Senator Danaher and Mr. McMahon have voiced strong support for the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Senator Danaher said he favored implementing the peace organization with an international force to back up its actions.

He proposed that the United States troops in this force be provided through volunteers, who would be attracted by military careers carrying adequate salaries and promise of speedy advancement. The American delegate, he said, could constitutionally be empowered to invoke the use of this force, he said. And the power to declare war would continue to rest in the hands of Congress, he said.

Such a program, he added, would necessitate congressional action to allow United States citizens to volunteer for service in an army outside the nation.

Mr. McMahon, commenting on the Dumbarton Oaks plan, said:

"Our share of the force to maintain the peace should be used promptly and effectively. . . . This can be worked out in conformity with our Constitution and over 100 historical precedents. . . . I believe that after our adherence to the organization a joint resolution should be immediately passed by both houses of Congress, guaranteeing that our share of the force would be used as I have suggested. We must remember that we are talking about a force to maintain peace and to prevent war and not a force to wage war.

"There is and can be no intention to evade the constitutional requirement that only war be declared by Congress.

"I believe the President of the United States should be this country's representative on the Executive Council of the United Nations."

New Dealer Backs McMahon

Senator Danaher is seeking his second term. Prior to going to the Senate, he served as Assistant United States Attorney from 1922 to 1934 and as Connecticut Secretary of State in 1933 and 1934.

Mr. McMahon, on the other hand, has never held elective office. For several months in 1933 he served as Judge of the Norwalk City Court for a few months, resigning to become special assistant to the then Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, one of his principal backers in his drive for the senatorial nomination this year.

In 1935 he was appointed Assistant Attorney General and assigned to direct the Department of Justice Criminal Division. In May, 1939, he resigned, later entering private law practice.

Emergency Relief For Puerto Rico Continues Stalled

Distribution of a $16,000,000 emergency relief fund to 250,000 unemployed and needy persons in Puerto Rico, which was blocked by an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of that Territory, will continue to be held up by an opinion handed down today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First District, at Boston. The Circuit Court refused to overturn the injunction.

A taxpayer of San Juan—Celestino Irarte Miro—sought the injunction against the Treasurer of the Island and members of the Insular Relief Council, contending that the failure of the Puerto Rican Legislature to authorize further appropriations for relief for the fiscal year starting July 1, 1944, made the use of additional funds for that purpose illegal.

The 25-page opinion of the three-Judge court, written by Judge Peter Woodbury, of New Hampshire, said in part: "If a lump sum appropriated for a given purpose proves inadequate to accomplish that purpose—be that purpose to provide relief for the period of emergency caused by the war, or to build a bridge—it seems to us, in view of the substantial measure of self-government granted to Puerto Rico by the Organic Act, that only the Insular Legislature can give relief. The order of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico is affirmed."

13 Bay State Men In Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Thirteen Massachusetts men are listed in the Navy Department's casualty report made public yesterday. The total of 226 killed, wounded or missing in action brings the Navy's aggregate since Pearl Harbor to 69,376.

The Massachusetts men are:

Burbeck, Bernard, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve, Missing, Merrimac.

Carlson, Charles Lars, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve, Killed, Marblehead.

Heffernan, John Richard, Lieut. (jg) United States Naval Reserve, Killed, W. Roxbury.

Kane, Thomas E., Corp. United States Marine Corps, Wounded, East Walpole.

Letellier, Lawrence J., Sergeant Major, United States Marine Corps, Killed, Springfield.

Luna, Joseph J. Pfc. United States Marine Corps Reserve, Killed, Roxbury.

MacDonald, Reginald A., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve, Killed, Hingham.

Mandeville, Roland Oscar, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve, Wounded, New Bedford.

Meusz, William F., Jr., Corp. United States Marine Corps Reserve, Killed, (Previously reported wounded on report of naval casualties for Sept. 16, 1944), Malden.

Murray, Robert A., Pfc. United States Marine Corps Reserve, Killed, Boston.

Pergamo, Paul A., Sergeant United States Marine Corps, Killed, Roxbury.

Perry, Thomas, Pfc. United States Marine Corps, Killed, New Bedford.

Redhead, Benjamin Edward, Watertender, Third Class, United States Navy, Missing, Lowell.

Window Artists To Wash Windows

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Pranksters who mark windows between now and Halloween will be forced to wash the windows with a pail of water and sponge supplied by the police, Chief Arthur W. McIsaac said today.

Asserting that there had been an unusual amount of pre-Halloween activity and that store owners were complaining, the chief sponges and pails were ready.

And an officer will stand by while the prankster does his washing job.

Use of Oil to Date Set at 5 P. C. Limit

Fuel oil consumers in Massachusetts should have used no more than 5 per cent of their fuel oil allotments as of today, the Regional Office of Price Administration said in releasing its weekly fuel oil consumption report for the information of householders.

Maximum percentage reports will be issued weekly in Massachusetts to help consumers keep within their ration allotments. The figures are based on the weather conditions in the Commonwealth, as reported weekly to the OPA.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness without significant temperature changes tonight and Wednesday. Winds mostly light. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 46.

Maine: Mostly clear and colder with lowest temperature below freezing in the northern portion and cloudy with little change in temperature in the southern portion tonight. Wednesday considerable cloudiness. Warmer in the northern portion Wednesday.

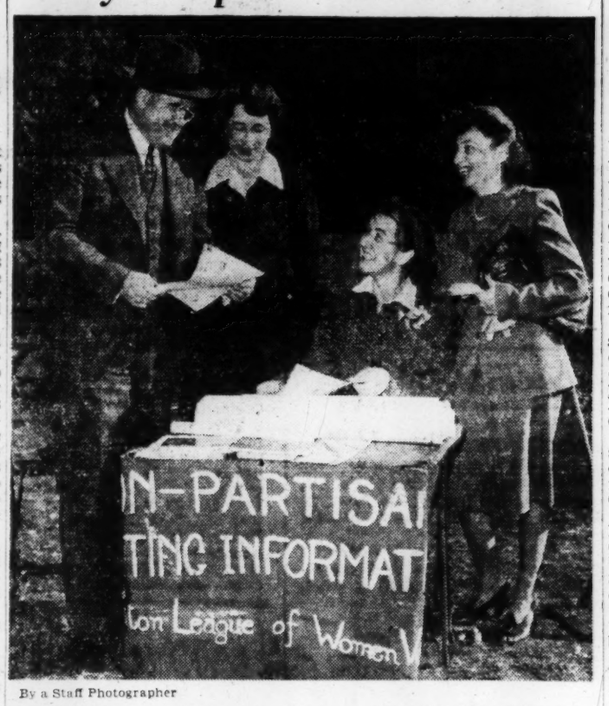
New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with no important temperature changes onight and Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed after 5:30 this afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:11 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Wednesday, 5:55 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.

Mayor Opens Voters Booth



By a Staff Photographer

Women to Dispense Nonpartisan Information

Mayor Paul M. Goddard of Newton was present today at the opening of an information booth on the Mason School grounds, one of several to be manned throughout the Newtons from now until election day by members of the Newton League of Women Voters. Left to right: The Mayor, Mrs. E. B. Millard, President of the League; Mrs. Albert Walker, Chairman of the Booth Committee, and Mrs. Gilbert Supple, one of the members.

Gubernatorial Race Swings Into Western Massachusetts

Political Roundup

Penetrating the reserve and quiet of many of Massachusetts' smaller towns in the western part of the Commonwealth, Mayor Tobin swung his gubernatorial campaign today into Southbridge, Webster, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Blackstone, while Governor Saltonstall was scheduled to speak at the Holyoke Rotary Club at noon today.

Yesterday, the Boston Mayor visited with voters in Greenfield, Athol, Winchendon and Montague, Orange, Irving, and other towns, in their homes, in stores, and at gasoline stations.

His opponent, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, speaking at rallies at Framingham and the Hotel Bradford, Boston, reiterated that he would continue to fight for the best interests of labor, after having described legislation beneficial to labor which he said he had taken the lead in enacting.

At Athol yesterday, Mayor Tobin spoke before 1,000 shoe and tool workers and cited his recent indorsement by the American Federation of Labor as "proof to the men and women who work for a living that their best interests will be cared for if Tobin is Governor."

Stage and Opera Stars

Helen Hayes, first lady of the stage, yesterday told members of the Women's Republican Club that she was voting for Governor Dewey "not only because he has already proved his own ability, but he has proved his ability to find and get the capable men and women who can help him do the job at hand—and do it right." She and three other women participated in a nation-wide radiocast round table.

Jan Kiepura, Polish singer who is starring in New York City in "The Merry Widow," spoke yesterday, as a guest of the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee, for Roosevelt and Truman.

At the Women's Republican Club rally, Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, said that "With Thomas E. Dewey we will have the benefits of close co-operation in our Government—co-operation that is sadly lacking today. He is an exceptional organizer. He has the gift of working with people and not against them."

Also appearing on the radio discussion were Mrs. Glenn Suthers of Chicago, President of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Eli Perrault of Brockton.

Election Issues

"The Issues of the Election" will be discussed tomorrow night at the Theodore Parker Memorial by Mayo Adams Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, who will speak for the Republicans, and Joseph E. Casey, former United States Representative and former candidate for the Senate, who will speak for the Democrats. The discussion, which will begin at 7:30 p. m., is under the auspices of the Community Church of Boston.

Election Notes

Francis E. Kelly, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, claims he will carry Boston by 125,000 votes in his fight against Clarence A. Barnes.

Joseph Lee, National Committeeman from Massachusetts on the American Democratic National Committee, which is opposing a fourth term, said today, "Roosevelt admitted that he knew our boys might be sent overseas to fight on foreign soil and that Pearl Harbor might be attacked, during his broadcast Saturday, although repeatedly in the past he had assured citizens quite to the contrary."

Democratic and Republican leaders in Worcester and Springfield expect both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey to make brief train-platform stops in their cities en route to Boston in the first days of November before the election.

Reconversion Held Overplayed

Continued from Page 1

that now is the time for war workers to get out of war plants.

This estimate runs entirely out of proportion, they point out. Reconversion, one of the top officials here says, is for the future, and is largely a matter of planning, while execution is for today, and must be maintained in terms of the war effort until the war is won.

80,000 Needed

Eighty thousand more workers could be used by the manufacturing employers of New England, it was reported at the Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission here today. They now have about 1,300,000. This 80,000 is the maximum at the present time. Not all of the 80,000 who could be put to work are holding up critical production. Some of these needs will be made up by increastd efficiency.

However the urgent needs of war production call for about 4,400 workers. These are the bare minimum needs in the most critical plants.

The labor situation in New England in short is now spotty. Some areas do not have war manpower needs, other decidedly do.

Not for Sale Now

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that no consideration had been given to the sale of government-owned war plants in New England "at this time or at any time in the near future."

Mr. Patterson's statement was made in a telegram to Col. H. B. Sheets, Commander of the Boston Ordnance District, commenting on reports that 21 plants would be sold.

"Recently published announcements that certain war plants owned by the United States government would be sold when their productive capacity is no longer required have given rise to rumors that these plants would close down at once," Mr. Patterson said.

"Publication of these rumors has occasioned unrest among some of the workers. No facilities, needed for the supply of the armed forces, will be disposed of while the need continues.

"Some of the war plants erroneously reported for sale have been or are now being expanded and some are presently operating on a three-shift basis turning out ammunition day and night for the war against Japan and Germany.

"Even after the defeat of Germany the war against Japan will necessitate continuation of these operations to produce the munitions required to defeat Japan. Impairment of the operations of these plants through the spread of rumors inevitably has an adverse effect on essential war production.

"No consideration has been given to the sale of these plants at this time or at any time in the near future. They are needed and will continue to be needed for war. They will be operated until such time as it is certain that their production will not be required to defeat our enemies."

Guidance Urged For Transients

Warning that "many people will try to escape all kinds of situations by running away from them" in tumultuous days ahead, the Rev. Mr. Emory Bucke, Editor of Zion's Herald, Methodist publication, declared recently that real help for transients would include giving them guidance and understanding of their problems.

Mr. Bucke told a combined meeting of the Kiwanis and Quota Clubs at the Hotel Touraine: "Don't give transients charity; give them a chance. Sympathy and the true expression of human kindness will do more for those who have lost their social stature than money."

New 'Sea Wolf' Plane Is Described in Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., Oct. 24—Production of a new torpedo plane, the TBY-2 "Sea Wolf," at the Allentown, Pa., plant of Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation, has been permitted to be announced by Chance Vought Aircraft here, the designers.

The craft is described as of eight tons weight, with a crew of four, including pilot, gunner-radioman, and bomber. Its armament consists of machine guns, torpedoes, and bombs. Further information is restricted.

B. U. Rejects Sargent Plea To Keep Name

Joseph A. Conway, attorney for the students and alumnae of Boston University's Sargent College, was closeted with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, today in conference on the announced change in the college's name to Boston University College of Physical Education for Women. University officials announced, however, that the new name would stand.

Mr. Conway persuaded the 450 students to continue attending classes while he took to the President their protests against the action of the Board of Trustees of Boston University in changing the college name.

A spokesman for the University said that the action of the Board of Trustees tended to benefit rather than injure the status of the College.

"This has been the tendency," he said, "throughout the years the College has been a part of B. U. When Boston University took over Sargent College, the college had only a three-year course. Since then, the course has been expanded to four years, and has been augmented by added laboratories for physiology, biology, and chemistry, and by courses in such academic subjects as English and Sociology."

Denied by Dr. Marsh

With regard to the statemest of Mrs. Y. Parran Dawkins, President of the Sargent Alumnae Association, that she had been given the impression by Dr. Marsh that the Board of Trustees would reverse their ruling in response to the protests of her organization, it was reliably reported today that Dr. Marsh declared twice in the same phone conversation to Mrs. Dawkins that this was not the case.

The letter from Dr. Marsh to Dean Nelson S. Walke of the Sargent College, explaining the name-change, and of which a copy was sent to Mrs. Dawkins, read in part:

"Naturally the administrative authorities of Boston University are surprised at the way the students and alumnae have reacted to the announcement. . . . The only objectives the Trustees had in mind were, first, to dignify the college by giving it the same status in the by-laws and all other records that the other departments of the University enjoy, and, second, to obviate the necessity of forever explaining that Sargent College is a component part of Boston University."

Will Be No Reversal

University officials declared today there would be no reversal of the ruling, which was made only after thorough study by Dr. Marsh and the Board of Trustees of the agreement between them and Ledyard Sargent, former owner of the College. They consider their action has "gone even further than the law requires" in honoring the Sargent name. In his letter to Dean Walke, Dr. Marsh said, "Mr. Sargent specifically stated that he expected the school to be incorporated into the School of Education.

"We are definitely on record," the President went on, "to perpetuate the name of Sargent. While the college is located in Cambridge, the building that houses it will be called 'Sargent Hall,' even though in popular usage the institution may still be known as Sargent College. When this department is moved to a new home on the new campus, one of the new buildings will be called 'Sargent Hall.'"

Workers on V-Day Urged to Stay Put

Bay State war workers are urged to stay on the job when V-Day over Germany arrives so that final "victory over Japanese imperialism will not be delayed so much as one hour," in a communication to all American Federation of Labor Unions in Massachusetts by William J. Doyle, President of the State Federation of Labor, recently.

Mr. Doyle's message is:

"When the German phase of the war has been brought to a successful and victorious conclusion the workers of Massachusetts who are producing necessary war materials, or rendering services essential to the successful prosecution of the war, should not stop work for any extended period of time, but should observe our glorious victory over Nazi oppression by sober and temperate celebration.

"The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor urges all affiliated unions to celebrate V-Day by staying on the job and producing the war materials necessary for the destruction of Japanese imperialism, so that ultimate victory will not be delayed by as much as one hour."

Judge Cabot to Speak At Cambridge Dinner

Judge Charles C. Cabot of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court will address the dutch-treat dinner which launches the Greater Boston War Fund campaign in Cambridge, Friday night, Oct. 27.

This anticipates by three days the opening of the drive in Boston proper. Ernest J. Begien, chairman, will preside, and among honor guests will be John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge; Nicholas W. Danforth, Chairman of the Fund's Metropolitan Division; Howard H. Litchfield, President of the Cambridge Central Labor Union, and John M. Tobin, Assistant Superintendent of Cambridge Public Schools.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chicago Put On Rally List For Roosevelt

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — President Roosevelt will invade the politically uncertain Midwest with a campaign speech in Chicago, it was formally announced today from the White House.

The White House did not specify the time, but it is assumed that it will be next Saturday when a Democratic rally is scheduled.

On Friday night the President is scheduled to address a rally in Philadelphia.

On Saturday, Nov. 4, the President will speak in Boston.

There have also been repeated reports from Democratic sources that he would speak in Cleveland and Detroit.

Heavy Vote Indicated

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, told reporters this morning that the President has started work on the Philadelphia and Chicago addresses. For this purpose he has limited callers, including only one today, W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, who flew back with reports on the recent Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow.

Mr. Roosevelt broadens his political tours as the various polls of public opinion continue to indicate a possibly close vote. These polls have already been altered in one respect however. Early in the campaign the Gallup poll indicated a small vote of only 39,500,000 civilians possible, while later reports indicate one of the largest in history may be forthcoming, on the basis of registration, with 45,000,000 or even more not unlikely. With soldier votes this might be considerably larger.

Four years ago 49,000,000 votes were cast.

Major nonpartisan polls continue to give President Roosevelt a slight edge, the latest Gallup poll giving Roosevelt 51 per cent of the civilian vote, Governor Dewey 49 per cent. There is no statistical estimate of the service vote. In the civilian age group representing young people, of about the age of those in the Army, President Roosevelt has the advantage.

Prospects of Dewey

Political observers generally agree that in anything like a close election, Governor Dewey will need the big state votes of New York with 47 electoral votes, or Pennsylvania, with 35 electoral votes to win.

Nearly any Democratic candidate starts off an election with the advantage of the "Solid South." They cast their votes in the Democratic column for historic and traditional reasons. There are indications that they will vote for Mr. Roosevelt this year despite all previous talks of a revolt.

If the election is otherwise close, figures show that the Democratic candidate, given this initial advantage, will win unless counterbalanced by the top big states.

Approaching the subject mathematically, the importance of the dozen largest states appears.

Two of these 13 dominating states are in the South and will go for Roosevelt, it is assumed, Texas and North Carolina. A third, California, is conceded to the President by some forecasters.

On the other hand, two, Indiana and Michigan, went for Wendell L. Willkie in 1940. Most forecasters now put them in the Dewey column.

That brings the critical remaining fight down, very likely, to the seven other most populous States.

1940 Record Scanned

Examination of the 1940 record shows that the election in each of these States was relatively close; they all voted for Mr. Roosevelt in that year, but in no case by more than 53.5 per cent of their total vote for the two major parties.

If Governor Dewey should gain all the 10 Willkie states of 1940, plus all these seven large states where the balance was close in the last election, he would almost certainly be elected. To put it statistically, he would then have 260 of the 266 electoral votes necessary for election.

Here are the seven big states in question, with the percentage of major party vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1940 in the second column, and their electoral votes in the third:

	F. D. R. 1940 Per Cent	Electoral Vote
New York	51.8	47
Pennsylvania	53.4	35
Illinois	51.5	28
Ohio	52.2	25
Massachusetts	53.4	16
New Jersey	51.8	16
Missouri	52.4	15

Percentage Vote Close

Examination emphasizes the closeness of the percentage vote. Thus, the biggest plum of all, New York's 47 votes, went to Mr. Roosevelt with a percentage of only 51.8 per cent in the major-party vote.

For statistical purposes, political forecasters generally assume that in the country as a whole about 40 per cent of the voters vote Republican; about 40 per cent Democrat, and about 20 per cent are "independent." It is the latter who frequently decide the result.

Thus even in the Hoover landslide of 1928 when Alfred E. Smith carried only eight states, he had 41 per cent of the major party vote. Herbert Hoover carried six states in 1932 yet had about 41 per cent.

Governor Dewey's followers, of course, are also affected by this same statistical logic.

Some of the states that went for Mr. Willkie in 1940 were also relatively close. It is not impossible that a slight change might bring them into the Roosevelt camp.

Michigan, with 19 electoral votes, was for Mr. Willkie by a ratio of only 50.2 per cent; Indiana (13 electoral votes) by 50.7 per cent; Iowa (10) by 52.2 per cent; Colorado (6) by 51.3 per cent, and Maine (5) by 51.3 per cent.

With one of the heaviest registrations in history each voter may consider the narrowness of past margins, and the possible importance of only a few votes.

F.D.R. Rain Check in Philly

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—In the event of heavy rain, President Roosevelt's scheduled open-air address at Shibe Park Friday night will be transferred to Convention Hall, the committee on arrangements said yesterday. The program of the President's Philadelphia visit will be announced following approval of details by the Secret Service.

'Antique America' Brought Back in Fair at New York Armory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—"Antique America" was unveiled before visitors at the 71st Regiment Armory here yesterday when, like a town by itself, the New York Antiques Fair opened to the public, showing its wares along indoor "streets" or aisles named after the original 13 Colonies. The Fair features treasures from dealers of 15 states and will continue through Friday evening.

Occupying 40,000 feet of space, or twice the area heretofore used at the Commodore Hotel where the show has previously been held, the 150 booths are filled with outstanding examples of early American and English furniture, primitive paintings, old silver, porcelains, glass, fabrics, jewelry, and other objects.

In addition to the rare and valuable items that would grace any living room, are whimsical American folk pieces such as the "Fair" wagon of 85 years ago, a little known Washington Irving diary, and amusing ornaments of the early Colonial household arranged by the management corporation headed by C. J. Nuttall and Dorothy Hazen.

Water Colors and Paintings

An Aaron Willard grandfather clock is inscribed with the maker's name and bearing, one of the engraved labels which Paul Revere is believed to have designed for his clock-maker friend. Water colors and paintings dating from the 17th century and early 1800's in America are on display.

The show takes cognizance of the growing interest in antiques as felt by schools and historical societies. School students are permitted to come at a lower rate of admission and one of the most educational exhibits is that of objects from the Philipse Castle Restoration, maintained by the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns in North Tarrytown, N. Y.

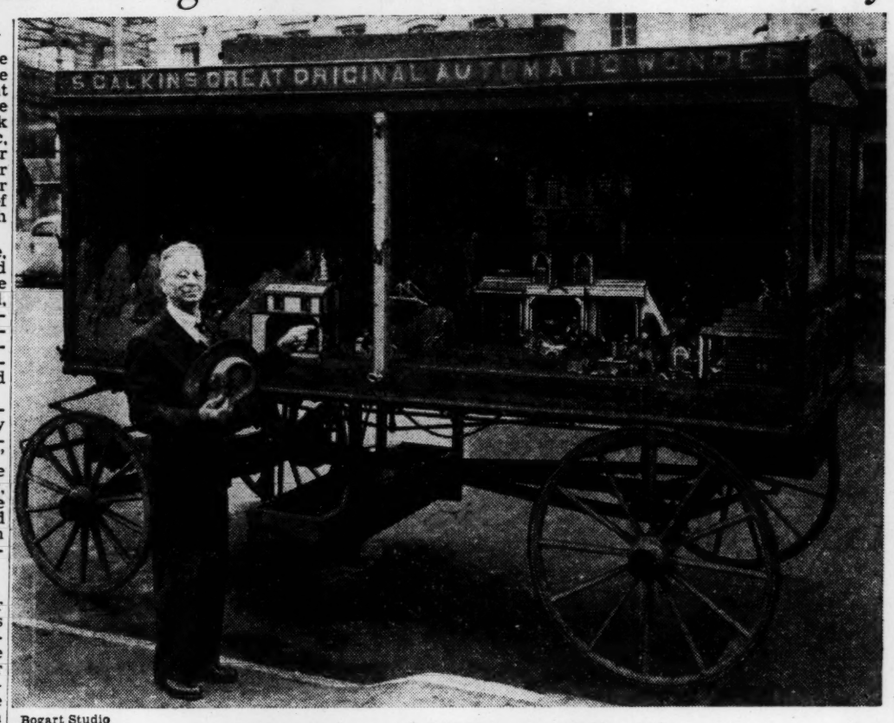
In this group is Washington Irving's diary of his visit to Haddon Hall, written in 1821 and illustrated with pen and pencil sketches by Irving. A special exhibit at this booth has been prepared by the Junior History Club of North Tarrytown High School to demonstrate ways of utilizing the historic background of this section of New York.

20 Years in the Making

Another feature is "S. Calkins' Great Original Automatic Wonder," or a country fair on wheels. It was designed and made with home-made tools by Selba Calkins, wagon maker and painter of Altamont, N. Y. It was loaned by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lyon of New York City. It took 20 years to make it. Miniature scenes and figures depect Bible stories, events from American history and contemporary life.

The "Wonder" is supposed to have been the delight of rural residents as far south as Florida and to have earned three modest fortunes for the Calkins family.

Dealers represented include Julia T. Darlington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ruth Webb Lee, Northboro, Mass.; Harry L. Hoffman, Norfolk, Va.; Flora Howard Haggard, Ridgefield, Conn.; Arthur Sussell, Philadelphia; Lillian J. Ullman, Tarrytown; Harry Stone, Harry Shaw Newman, Needham's Antiques, Inc., and Israel Sack, of New York.



Bogart Studio

Wide Variety of Exhibits in Collection

One of the notable features of the Fair is shown above—the "S. Calkins' Great Original Automatic Wonder," or country fair on wheels, with Orville Mickel, dairy farmer of Warnersville, N. Y., who was once a "barker" for the "Wonder." The booths are filled with notable examples of American and English furniture, primitive paintings, old silver, and other articles from 15 States. The "streets" of the fair are named for the 13 original Colonies. The exhibit covers 40,000 feet of space.

Claim Is Made President Hid Vital Data on Nazi Air Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, declared today that "it is apparent that President Roosevelt deliberately withheld (from Congress) vital information during the critical prewar years and deprived our armed forces of much equipment."

This charge of suppressing "amazing and detailed reports" on growing German air power two years before Pearl Harbor, followed assertions by other Republicans that the Administration is concealing other war information which might endanger President Roosevelt's fourth term chances.

It came shortly after an Army Board sent to War Secretary Henry L. Stimson a report of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The report, like one completed by Navy investigators last week, bore high secrecy classifications.

Representative Melvin J. Mass (R) of Minnesota contended in a St. Paul speech last week that the Administration "is seeking to suppress" the Naval Board of Inquiry's investigation until after the election. Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan likewise has called for publication.

Secretary Stimson and Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal will review the two records, their departments said, and on the basis of the assembled facts determine whether court martial proceedings are to be instituted against any individuals.

Mr. Engel, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, set up two specific charges in a statement:

1. As early as November, 1937, Mr. Roosevelt "received one of the most amazing and detailed reports on the growth of German air power and the rising menace to America ever to come from an American military attaché. This intelligence report gave detailed information in grave warnings to this country, but not one word of its contents was ever revealed to the Congress."

2. Mr. Roosevelt from 1935 to 1941 "actually cut War Department requests by $833,827,456, and Congress appropriated $352,588,695 more than the Chief Executive asked."

Mr. Engel attached to his statement what he described as an exact copy of the 1937 report on rising German airpower. As released the report was over the name of Maj. Truman Smith. The report was marked "restricted," but Mr. Engel said "I am now able to make it public."

"While President Roosevelt had insistent warnings of grave potentialities of German war strength," he said, "he was holding down the requests for funds, and now blames Congress for the failure to provide equipment for the Army."

Stettinius Sees World Peace Resting on Interdependence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — Freedom, security and well-being "in this interdependent world of the Twentieth Century" must be advanced by international co-operation rather than by national action alone, in the opinion of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State.

The Charter of the United Nations proposed at Dumbarton Oaks marks the first step toward "these rights and these freedoms," Mr. Stettinius said while accepting the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University here last night.

"Organization, however, will never alone suffice," he added. "Pacts and treaties and institutions are necessary instruments, but they will lead to effective action only when there is a firm will to support peace and to develop the fuller life which they are intended to make possible.

"The challenge to our colleges and universities now and in the future is as unmistakable as their opportunity. It is for them to assert anew the great principles which have given rise to our civilization. It is for them to strengthen the ties with our own past, that glorious history of a people intent on freedom and happiness for all in a law-abiding society.

"And it is for them to demonstrate the not fully understood truth that in this interdependent world of the Twentieth Century the freedom and well-being of nations and peoples, hand in hand with security itself, must be advanced by international co-operation rather than by national action alone."

Mr. Stettinius held that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals pointed up the fact that security resides not only in collective determination and action by peace-loving nations, but also in their friendly co-operation in the solution of economic, social, and humanitarian problems.

Investiture of the degree, which took place at a special convocation in the council room of the main building at New York University, was planned for the university commencement last June 7 but was postponed because Mr. Stettinius could not leave Washington at that time.

While conferring the degree, Dr. Woodburn Chase, University Chancellor, remarked that Mr. Stettinius has had two distinguished careers—one in business and the other in government. Although he declined to prophesy what might lay ahead, Dr. Chase said he was sure any future accomplishments of the Undersecretary would be "wise, distinguished and effective."

Need Is Seen for Government to Join Private Industry in Postwar Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Joint effort by the Federal Government and private enterprise will be needed to provide the millions of homes America will require after the war, according to a pamphlet published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., today.

Although the great bulk of new uses will come from private industry, Thomas R. Carskadon declares in the summary. Houses for Tomorrow, public housing will be needed to fill in the gap caused by the inability of private enterprise to provide adequate homes at prices low enough for the lowest income groups.

He recommends that help such as that made available through the Federal Public Housing Authority be continued, adding that despite opposition from some real estate and other groups to this approach, in actual practice private and Government housing interests have often worked well together.

Based on a recent study by the Twentieth Century Fund's Housing Committee, the pamphlet supports the proposals:

1. That the subsidy in public housing be made a certain part of the monthly rent, instead of part of the total cost of construction, "so that both the subsidy and its purpose may be plainly visible."

2. That there be a sliding scale within certain outside limits whereby the amount of rent in a public housing project would be a certain proportion of the tenant's income.

3. That, in cases where turning out families and tearing down houses work undue hardship, there be more flexibility in the slum clearance regulations connected with Federal housing projects.

A major agency "to deal directly with all aspects of rural housing" is also urged. Houses for Tomorrow is one of a series of ten-cent pamphlets published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., a nonprofit educational organization at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Soldier Ballots Seen Opened Accidentally

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The War Department expressed the belief yesterday that some of the reports of soldier-vote ballot envelopes being opened by censors are the result of soldiers opening sealed envelopes accidently.

The Army, in instructions to overseas commanders, requested that soldier voters be told to make a notation on the ballot envelope if they have to force open the container.

Complaints of ballot envelope opening by censors, contrary to instructions of the War Department, have been made. The Department wrote secretaries of state that it has received reports from overseas of a "number of instances" where the gummed flaps of the ballots had stuck together during shipment overseas. State officials, the Army said, have reported receipt of ballot envelopes which have been forced open and then resealed by various means.

"It is believed," said the Army, "that these letters were forcibly opened by the individual soldiers wishing to vote and not by censors. Censors do not steam or force the envelope flaps but slit open, usually at one end, envelopes to be censored and reseal them with special tape indicating opening and examination by censor."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said on Oct. 12 that 268 cases had been reported where a censor stamp had been put on a ballot envelope and two cases where censors had opened the outer envelope.

The War Ballot Commission yesterday dispatched to state secretaries the formula of a secret test to determine whether soldier votes on the Federal short form are on genuine blanks. The ballot, the Commission said, is printed on special paper which reacts to the test.

Chief Plea of War Prisoners Is for Parents Not to Worry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—"Dear Mom and Pop, don't worry!" write nine out of ten of the 65,000 or more American prisoners of war in their letters from enemy prison camps.

Army officials today revealed this typical plea to the folks back home during the first press tour of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau at the U. S. War Department. This is the "only official source of information in the United States concerning Americans who are in prison camps of our enemies," they said.

Americans held by enemies also include approximately 10,000 civilian internees, about 75 per cent held by the Japanese, in addition to the military men and civilians who worked with U. S. services who are counted as war prisoners. About 500 women civilians are held in German camps, but no nurses or Wacs.

Quickest way to get word of a prisoner of war is to write the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. This Bureau has copies of all information coming into this country about war prisoners.

Even information written by prisoners to relatives or friends is included in the files.

The public can expect more infantrymen reported as war prisoners soon, but so far the majority have been airmen, the Bureau officials said.

German prison camps where Americans often are reported to be include Dulag Luft, where all airmen go first; Oberwesel, on the bank of the Rhine, where the enemy pumps them for information; Stalag Luft I, about 100 miles southeast of Berlin, and Stalag Luft III, with a view of the bay across from Sweden, the camp where all air mail is censored.

All German camps have been inspected, but the Red Cross has visited only those Japanese prison camps in Japan, Formosa, Shanghai, and Manchuria. The Japanese have claimed that military security prevents inspection of camps in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and Indo-China.

New Validation Dates Set for Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Validation dates for additional food stamps in Ration Book Four were announced today by the Office of Price Administration as follows:

Red stamps L5, M5, N5 and P5 will become valid Oct. 29 for buying meats and dairy products. Good for a total of 40 points, they will have to last over the five-week period to Dec. 3.

Processed food 10-point blue stamps S5, T5, U5, V5 and W5 will be good on Nov. 1 and will be the last issued until Dec. 1. All stamps to be validated will be good indefinitely.

Do you know

America's most popular radio family? Father, Mother, Daughter, Son. That son—well, the neighbors say he's a *caution!* It's the *Aldrich Family*, of course. Don't miss it—every Friday night. New day, new time, new network. Your CBS Station—8 p. m.

Is there too much news in the world today?...

It is true, of course, that the average man or woman in this country meets more news, more swiftly delivered, between his breakfast and his bedtime than any other people in the world have ever known.

It is true, too—thanks to the zeal and tirelessness of your country's mighty working press—that this news of yours is accurate, item by item and day by day, as no daily flow of news has ever been.

But there is not too much news, because there cannot be. Man's capacity for progress is linked, in part at least, to his ability to know and understand his world and its people clearly, truly, without distortion.

His danger does not lie in the *volume* of his news—*but in misunderstanding what it means.*

In addition to the facts of the day, you need *grasp* of their significance. In addition to information, you need *perspective* on man's affairs.

To help you get these things we publish Newsweek.

Each week Newsweek *sums up* the news. Each week Newsweek *interprets* the news, with an eye both alert and keen for hidden meanings. Each week Newsweek *forecasts* coming news with a record for rightness that is truly amazing.

Newsweek will help you sift and sort and really know your news—as it does for millions of the best-informed people on earth.

NEWSWEEK . . . to report . . . to interpret . . . to forecast the truth in human affairs.

A WELL-INFORMED PUBLIC IS AMERICA'S GREATEST SECURITY

Many Nationalities to Gather For Folk Festival at Y.W.C.A.

Women's Activities

A folk festival that will bring together all groups in the community is to be held at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Oct. 28 and 29. The project is being planned by the "Y" together with the International Institute, the Community Recreation Service of Boston, the Country Dance Society, and other recreation groups, as a demonstration of the kind of community co-operation called for by the Governor's conference of a year ago on wartime recreation. These groups hope to stimulate participation in the folk arts as a vital recreational activity both for now and for the postwar period.

Four two-hour programs scheduled from 3 to 5 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m. on Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evening, will present a variety of folk dances and folk music. Most of the Nationality groups that meet at the International Institute will give authentic interpretations of the songs and dances of their native lands. Old American folk forms will be represented by square-dance teams, fiddlers' groups, singers of sea chanteys, ballads, Negro spirituals, and lumberjack songs, and players of dulcimers, recorders, and virginals.

Performers are coming from all over New England, from the backwoods as well as from the towns. Among them is W. J. Sherrard, an oldtimer who has sailed the Seven Seas on square riggers for more than 30 years. He will go through his repertoire of sea chanteys. Princess Metasonya, whose father was a Wampanoag Indian, will sing the tribal songs of both her father's people and her mother's who were Navajos.

Besides providing a lot of fun for many citizens interested in folk expressions, the festival will give leaders throughout New England an opportunity to share experiences and discuss techniques for promoting this type of recreation in their communities. There will be a conference for leaders of music and dance groups on Sunday from 5 to 8 p. m.

Continuous exhibits of folk crafts will be on view, with special demonstrations in Lee Auditorium each day from 5 to 6 p. m., and on Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. A leaders' conference to discuss standards, leadership, and the place of folk arts and crafts in New England life will be held on Sunday from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Miss Ruth Perkins, Director of the Y. W. C. A. Workshops, is in charge of this phase of the festival.

Bromfield to Speak

Members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts are completing arrangements for the political rally to be held under their auspices tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in Symphony Hall. Chief speaker will be Louis Bromfield, author, lecturer, and gentleman farmer. He will be introduced by Representative Christian A. Herter.

On Thursday at 11 a. m. at 46 Beacon Street, the Club's Campaign Committee will present State Senator Richard S. Bowers, who will discuss "Questions on the Ballot." Following his address, the Women's Republican Club of Melrose will present a skit entitled "A Day at the Polls."

Wednesday Programs

New England Woman's Press Association—A business meeting at 2 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club, will be followed by a talk on "Personalities Behind the Printed Page" by Trentwell Mason White, one of New England's authorities in the field of writing and editing.

Revere Woman's Club—The club is sponsoring a lecture by Bill Cunningham, news writer and commentator, at Revere City Hall, 8:15 p. m. The Boys Glee Club of Revere High School will present a musical program under the direction of William O. Goss.

'Happy Thanksgiving-Birthday!'

By a Staff Photographer

Turkeys Here for Spars' Second Anniversary

Thanksgiving Day and the second anniversary of the founding of the SPAR, Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, both fall on Nov. 23, this year. By way of celebrating the double event, a Maine poultryman, whose daughter is a Spar, sent two turkeys to the Hub, with the following note: "To the Spars of Boston: Two turkeys for their second anniversary. Happy Thanksgiving, and Happy Birthday. A friend." Jane Wilkins S2c of Chicago, left, and Virginia Cloutier SK2c of Nantucket took the birds to the Spar Barracks, Brandon Hall, where they were named "Pick" and "Peck" and became pets of the barracks. Between the Spars is John L. Karstok, Nashua, N. H.

Air Service Is Extended By Eastern

Eastern Air lines will extend its services to Boston on Nov. 1 with six trips daily between here and Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, it was confirmed here today officially by Captain "Eddie" V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager.

In Boston to confer with members of the State Public Works Commission regarding lease of space by his company to erect a hangar at Logan International Airport, East Boston, Captain Rickenbacker pointed out that this pioneer schedule into Boston will in no way restrict the ultimate number of trips which the company may wish to provide in New England.

"How are you going to stop progress?" he asked. "We are delighted to get our foot in the door with six trips a day. I have been working and fighting for this privilege for 10 years."

Extend Lines

The president of Eastern said his company was able to provide service so soon after authority was granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board because it was merely a question of extending existing lines another peg. He added that the company has placed orders for a large fleet of twin-engined and four-engined passenger planes and that these would be placed in service as soon as available.

The tentative schedule announced by Captain Rickenbacker, with departures, arrivals, and points of destination and origin, was as follows:

Lv Boston	Destination	Arr Boston	Origin
8:55 a. m.	Miami	6:30 a. m.	Miami
10:55 a. m.	Miami	8:30 a. m.	Miami
3:25 p. m.	San Ant'o	12:59 p. m.	Houston
7:55 p. m.	Miami	6:39 p. m.	St. Louis
8:40 p. m.	N. Orleans	7:24 p. m.	Miami
9:25 p. m.	St. Louis	7:59 p. m.	Miami

"The value to New England of Eastern Air Lines will be the furnishing of trunk service to every important area east of the Mississippi River," Captain Rickenbacker continued. "We will also provide two outlets to Central and South America."

Plan for Space

Eastern will use space at the Wiggins hangar, he said, until its new one is built. Captain Rickenbacker said he hoped to set the foundations for the new hangar before the ground freezes here.

Nothing can stop Boston from becoming an international airport, Captain Rickenbacker went on. The former World War I ace said, "With proper facilities there is no reason why Boston should not become a great port of air entry for the United States."

He pointed out that Boston lies on the Great Circle route. "You are sitting on the end of a limb with everything leading to and from that arm. You can't stop Boston from becoming an international port. It is just ABC."

Vermont Children's Aid Body Wins Praise on Anniversary

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 24—Gov. William H. Wills this week praised the Vermont Children's Aid Society on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, declaring that "no private organization has ever accomplished a more humanitarian work than this one caring for the children from disrupted homes."

Vermont is most fortunate, the Governor said, in having such a group interested in our children. "This great humanitarian society is not a talking society, but a society of action," he added, praising the Society's policy of "not only watching carefully over their big family, but taking a constructive part in preparing progressive legislation when it concerns child welfare."

In a comprehensive report covering the years back to 1919, Miss Persis S. Holden, of Burlington, General Secretary of the Society, pointed out that the Children's Aid has provided foster homes for 905 children, found adoptive homes for 204 others, and has given a helping hand to thousands of children in their own homes, the exact number of which cannot be determined.

Prof. A. Russell Gifford, of Burlington, has been President of the Society during the 25 years of its existence.

Long Grange Service

Delegates of the Vermont State Grange meeting at the capital this week, re-elected Henry A. Stoddard of Bellows Falls, to his sixth consecutive two-year term as Worthy Master. Going into the new term of office, he will have served longer than any other State Master.

Other officers elected are: Maj. Harold J. Arthur, Burlington, Worthy Overseer; Mrs. Rachel T. Lacross, South Pomfret, Lecturer; Darwin Ward, West Haven, Worthy Steward; Guy Stafford, South Wallingford, Worthy Assistant Steward; Earle W. Winter, Barre, Treasurer; Mrs. W. F. Sinclair, Johnson, Secretary; Merritt J. Mars, Pawlet, Gatekeeper; Mrs. L. L. Haynam, Bellows Falls, Ceres; Mrs. Bardena S. Lawson, Newport, Pomona; Mrs. H. J. Arthur, Burlington, Flora; Mrs. Ruth Stafford, South Wallingford, Lady Assistant Steward.

Members of the Executive Committee are, E. M. Farr and A. W. Lawrence, of St. Albans, and Eaton Bean, of Norwich.

Among resolutions adopted one approved proposals for a legislative appropriation for improving plant and equipment of the State Agricultural College, and another favored an increase in the average pay of rural teachers.

Recognizing the dangers of promiscuous cutting of Vermont sugar maples, the Grange warned that "there is grave danger that the maple industry will soon become a thing of the past." It resolved on a long-term program of education, proposing cutting of sugar maples by selective processes.

Austin Praises 'Oaks'

The surest means of assuring a just peace, in the opinion of United States Senator Warren R. Austin (R), is establishment of the international organization, blueprinted by the Dumbarton Oaks conference, before peace is declared.

Speaking informally at an interview in his home in Burlington, Vermont's senior Senator said the advantages of such a procedure would be that the proposed groups within the organization would be available to assist the various countries in "arriving at a just solution to world problems." These groups as set up by the Dumbarton Oaks conference are, the general assembly, the world court, and the secretariat.

The Senator further pointed out that if the world organization were in effect at the peace conference, the security of all nations would be insured by its very existence, and "the question of buffer states would not then be so important."

The proposals for the establishment of such an organization prepared in the Dumbarton Oaks conferences, and issued by identic papers to their respective governments by the American, British, Soviet, and Chinese groups on Oct. 7, "are like the first chapters of a book of endless possibilities," the Senator said.

Stressing the "large area of agreement," and the "small area of disagreement" the nations found in these explanatory talks, Senator Austin asserted it was important for the public to understand that disagreement on details should not hold up the establishment of the world conference.

On the domestic controversial issue of the American council delegate's authority to act without returning to Congress for its vote on each specific question, the Senator said this need not delay or block the proposal. In his opinion "each country must decide for itself what the authority of its delegates shall be, but the time and manner of deciding can and will be considered separately from the treaty."

Realtors to Meet

The Eastern Middlesex Board of Realtors, member board of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, will hold its annual autumn dinner and meeting at the Bear Hill Golf Club, North Street, Stoneham, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1944. There will be a social hour beginning at 5:30, and dinner will be served promptly at 6:30 o'clock. Plans have been made for a program of entertainment. Reservations should be made with Charles Strout, 89 Grand Street, Reading 0353.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

6:45 p. m.—WHDH—Lieut. Governor Cahill.
7:00 p. m.—WHDH—State Committee.
7:45 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.
9:30 p. m.—WHDH and WBZ—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, from Minneapolis, Minn.

Democratic

7:15 p. m.—WNAC—John W. McCormack, State Committee.
8:45 p. m.—WNAC—Jonathan Daniels for Nat. Committee.

Wednesday

Republican

12:30 p. m.—WHDH—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, recorded reradiocast of speech at Minneapolis.

200 Bay State Communities To Send Planners to Wellesley

Nearly 200 towns and cities of Massachusetts will be represented at a two-day conference of Massachusetts planning boards to be held at the Wellesley Inn, Oct. 27 and 28, according to an announcement recently by the Wellesley Planning Board, sponsoring the conference.

Speaking at the opening day's sessions will be Maj. Arthur H. Tully, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission; Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, representing the Department of Public Works; Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board; Col. Robert L. Whipple of the Emergency Public Works Commission, Governor Saltonstall, Representative Edward W. Staves, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Postwar Highways, and Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Dinner on Oct. 27

At a conference dinner Friday night, Oct. 27, the speakers will be James A. Britton, Chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards; Edward T. Kilmain, Chairman of the Wellesley Board of Selectmen; Holden A. Evans, Executive Secretary of the Postwar Emergency Planning Commission of the State of New York, and John Dobbs, Regional Representative of the National Housing Agency.

Saturday will bring to the speakers' platform, Hall Nichols, Chief Engineer of the Emergency Public Works Commission, and local chairmen of community planning boards. Henry V. Hubbard, Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Planning Boards, will preside at the Saturday luncheon, and introduce as speakers Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for Postwar Readjustment, and Henry P. Kendall, Regional Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development of the First Federal District.

Varied Subjects

Subjects under discussion will range all the way from the future of aviation in Massachusetts to the responsibility of the State for postwar readjustments. The latter subject will be handled by the Governor who will make a concrete contribution to the conference. There will be speeches on rapid transit in metropolitan Boston, the postwar highway program, and the over-all master plan for public works developments after the war.

Former Shipyard Welders Tell Of Paying 'Counters'

Former welders at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, who previously pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy in connection with the alleged $500,000 payroll padding fraud, testified today as Government witnesses in Federal Court to paying $5 a week to "counters" for crediting them with extra work.

Twelve former shipyard workers are on trial before Judge George C. Sweeney and a jury. Edward F. Fortin, of North Weymouth, who yesterday changed his plea to guilty, went on the stand today and testified that he had paid $5 a week to George W. Bodenschatz, of Braintree, and Edward F. McGunnigle, of Brockton, for about three weeks, for that purpose. Another witness today, Jack S. Raisanen, of Gardner, testified to paying each of three counters $5 a week for about two weeks.

Mr. Bodenschatz, who previously had pleaded guilty, yesterday admitted on the stand that he had received $5 a week from as many as from 15 to 20 welders for periods ranging from four to seven weeks for "faking" tally sheets crediting the welders with more work than they actually did.

Army to Confirm V-E Day Reports

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Connecticut War Council announced today it plans to confirm reports of a sudden armistice on V-E day through its air-raid warning system.

Letters have been sent to all police chiefs and chairmen of local war councils, advising them that headquarters, First Service Command in Boston, has agreed to send Connecticut a confirmation of Germany's surrender in the same manner in which raid alarms are transmitted. This will provide a source of authentic information and will prevent false rumors from being spread, the Council's chief of operations, Willis H. Homer said.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh will lecture at Crittenton League, Lexington.

Seaton Manning will speak on "Whose Problem Is the Race Problem?" at a Forum Meeting of the First Parish Unitarian Church, in Scituate.

Wednesday

"Japanese Prints" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Alice Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "French Paintings." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Sculpture" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Elizabeth Scher, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Little Chance To Pay Debt Is Given Britain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Representative Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut returned from Britain and the European war theater yesterday expressing what he termed the "realistic" opinion that Great Britain will be unable to pay off any Lend-Lease balances outstanding after the war.

In fact, Mr. Compton suggested in an interview that the whole world ought to adopt a "realistic viewpoint" after the war and the nations which have not contributed directly in men, money and terrain toward winning of the conflict should "kick in" to pay the debts of those who have—principally Britain, the United States and Russia.

"Economically and financially, England is in tough shape," Mr. Compton said. "I don't think we have to give them anything, but we might as well be realistic about the whole thing—Britain isn't going to be able to pay us anything after the war. The charges she is making against us for use of airfields, etc., seem reasonable to me, and anyway it's only a question of bookkeeping."

Another member of the House, Representative A. L. Miller (R) of Nebraska, returned a week ago and was critical of the British practice of charging Americans for services performed in England in the mutual conflict against Germany.

British labor has a deep sense of its responsibility, Mr. Compton said, disclosing that he talked to several labor leaders and miners.

British civilians and military personnel contributed greatly to the war, he said, and fought the pick of the Nazi defenders in France to a standstill, while General Patton "took the ball and ran up the sidelines." The British-Canadian-Australian stand against terrific odds had a great deal to do with General Patton's success, he said.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Red stamps L5 through P5 will become valid on Oct. 29. No more red stamps then until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue stamps S5 through W5 will become valid on Nov. 1. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. Airplane stamp 3 will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Rhode Island Pay Rolls Rise

Gains in employment, pay rolls, and earnings in the manufacturing industries of Rhode Island are reported for the first time this year by William L. Connolly, Director of Labor, in his September survey.

Libraries' Aid for Veterans Stresses Education Discipline

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In helping postwar education of veterans, public libraries will have the job, among others, of steering the men away from a certain amount of quackery, which will be evident for a time in new books.

This was pointed out by Dr. G. William Small, speaking this morning at the New England Regional Library Institute held at Simmons College and sponsored by the American Library Association and the Massachusetts Library Association. Dr. Small is professor of English at the University of Maine, Colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps ,and United States Co-ordinator of Veterans' Education at the University.

Emphasizing the library's part in the educational program of returning veterans, he added, however, that short cuts to knowledge, books on easy job finding and on pseudo-religion would be offset by a steady growing interest in fundamentals of natural science and culture, and a willingness to submit to old disciplines "as the surest way to success in the professions."

Colleges will experience great expansion, he said, and about 75 per cent of former students will plan to complete their education. The larger number, however, in college, will be accumulated classes of high-school graduates who went directly into the Army or Navy. And many who had not planned to go to college will now attend with free tuition.

To meet this challenge, he declared, the question of segregating or not segregating veterans will have to be solved. Plans will have to be worked out for recognizing certain Army and Navy training courses in granting academic credit.

Training Needs Cited

High schools as well as colleges will have to provide training and refresher courses. Educators will need to consider the differences between training in civilian institutions and the training the men have been subjected to during the war, with battle value dominating.

Two different views are held, he added, in regard to what colleges have learned from Army and Navy schools. One view is that the service schools have disclosed serious faults in customary methods of teaching; the other that service institutions have not advanced the techniques of higher education and their thoroughness is open to question.

He granted that certain techniques might be taken over by the civilian institutions: vigor of presentation, for example; shortening of curricular units with emphasis on essential things, expansion of supervision in all aspects of teaching, the use of "learning by doing," minimum of assumption of transfer of knowledge, more use of simulated or real situations, and better recognition of the value of audio-visual aids.

The library, like the college, he said, should have the least machinery possible, and readers' advisers abreast of the times. Library workers, he went on, soon will learn to recognize the veteran and, without segregating him, give the special attention he deserves.

Economic Aspects Discussed

Economic aspects facing libraries in the postwar period were discussed at the opening of the afternoon session, by Dr. Seymour Harris, Associate Professor of Economics at Harvard University. The income available for libraries, he said, will depend chiefly on the level of national income. Whether additional funds will be available from the Federal Government, he added, will depend in part on the general attitude of the Government toward Federal subsidies for education, and if a higher level of income is not attained, it is unlikely that educational demand will have a high priority with the Government.

The Library Association were assisted by the Simmons College School of Library Science. Dr. Bancroft Beatley, Simmons President, opened the Institute. He was introduced by Miss Mary H. Davis, President of the Massachusetts Library Association. Harold F. Brigham, Director of the Indiana State Library, represented the American Library Association. Discussions were led by Miss Dorothy Randolph, Secretary, Free Public Library Commission of Vermont; and L. Felix Ranlett, Librarian at the Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Maine, also President of the New England Library Association.

Following Dr. Harris's address, this afternoon, Keyes D. Metcalf, Librarian at Harvard College and Director of the Harvard University Library, led a discussion. The final speech this afternoon will be given by Frederic G. Melcher, President of Publishers' Weekly, on the subject, "What Lies Ahead for Books."

China Proposes Scholarships In U. S. Universities

The Chinese Ministry of Education, according to the Chinese Consulate in Boston, is establishing several scholarships in American universities. The purpose is to encourage Chinese studies. Five such scholarships each have been accepted by Columbia University, Harvard University, Michigan University, the University of California, the University of Chicago, and Yale University. Applications should be made direct to those institutions.

Each of the "Chinese cultural scholarships," as they are called, will carry an annual stipend of $1,500 United States currency. It will be open to all students except those of Chinese nationality. The applicants must have shown merit in at least one year's study in Chinese language, history, literature, art, geography, or the social sciences in relation to China; or must have contributed writings on one of the subjects adjudged to be of value.

Each scholarship will be awarded by the university authorities, who will communicate to the Ministry of Education, through the Chinese Embassy, the names of recipients and their annual records. The tenure of each scholarship will be for one year, renewable upon expiration, but no one will be permitted to hold the scholarship continuously for more than three years.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Oct. 24

Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's; Buddies Club, North Station Club, Everett, Kope's. Y. M. C. A. Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.

Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 8:30 p. m. Floor Show. Photo Developing, Class at 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketching.

Dance Instruction: Army and Navy Officers Club, 8 p. m. Informal Party; Charles "Y" (enlisted men), 8 p. m. Social.

Square Dancing: Refreshments. Hostesses. Temple Place Club, no charge; 7:30 p. m., Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, admission 25 cents, 7:30 p. m.

Officers Dance: Copley Square Officers Club, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Officers Wives Club: 1:40 Clarendon Street, Tea 3:30 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—12:00 M—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.

London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m

Moscow—6:48 p m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—William Penn—1644-1944. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—7.00 p. m. — Latin-American songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m

London—8:45 p. m.—City of Coventry Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Panama City — 10:15 p. m. — Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

London—11::15 p. m.—Off the Record: Stanley Maxted. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to copditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Office Managers Group To Hear Business Analyst

Prof. Henry H. Stafford, Assistant Director of the Boston University Bureau of Business Research, and formerly principal analyst with the Consumption Materials Unit, United States Department of Commerce, will address members of the Boston Chapter, National Office Managers Association, at Schrafft's West Street Restaurant, on Oct. 26.

Professor Stafford will take as his subject, Research Tools for Management. A discussion period will follow his address.

N. E. Got $2,033,813,461

Federal contracts totalling $2,033,813,461 were awarded 9,417 contractors of New England during the fiscal year ending June 30 last under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, it is reported by Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor.

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Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies": trio	Political talk
3:45	Studio program	Music: "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News; Andy Kirk's Or.
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Pol. talk; music	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:30	Help Wanted: news	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Hildegarde Cunow, Int.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:45	Bachelor's Children	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Spike Jones' Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Ginger & Bobby: songs
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch ..	Ginger & Bobby: songs
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"..	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	Newscast; music	K Ivers; Swingcopators	News; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; Sports News	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Pol. talk's music; talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz: Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Rep. State Committee	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W. Lang	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News service
7:30	American Melody	Concert music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours".	Dick Haymes, songs
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	Concert music	Boys": variety; guest	Republican State Com.	'Red River Trio"
8:00	'Big Town': drama	News commentator	Ginny Simms: interviews; orchestra	Frank Singiser, news	Sports; Music; News
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum and Abner": sk	"A Date With Judy": sk.	Cedric Foster; "Nazis"	Eddie Barr's Orch.
8:30	Theater: "Let Us Be Gay"; News	Alan Young Show: Diane Courtney, songs; or	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45			'A Date With Judy': sk.	Democratic Nat'l Com.	Tax program
9:00	Geo. Burns, Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen: comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	"My Best": Hear-en's My Destinat'n	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45		Dance orchestra; drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"What to Do With	"Music Hour"
10:00	"Service to Front"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	Germany?"	News service
10:15	"Service to Front"	George Hicks Reporting	Bob Hope Variety Show	Paul Schubert, news	"This Is France"
10:30	Jan Masaryk	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Musical Roundup	Jazz Album
10:45	Robert Bradford	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Music; Morgan Five	Jazz Album
11:00	News: Rideout	News; Sports news	News: Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30	"Casey, Press Photographer": dr.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Music, Newscast	Music You Want	"Sinfonietta"; Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical programs	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music news	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'School of the Air':	The Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Political; Music; Drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life": sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Voyager": drama	"Tobin for Governor"	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.		"Midday Melodies"	News service	Political talk; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Gov Thos E Dewey: record'g Minneapolis tlk	Marjorie Mills, talk	The Morgan Five; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Words and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Sulvy"	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prm; News
2:00	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports; Music; News
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Serial drama	Drama; Music	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories": drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45	Parade; Studio pgm	"Beautiful Music"	'Right to Happiness'	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; J. Dorsey's Or.
4

'Sleep, My Pretty One' Presented at the Wilbur

By L. A. Sloper

For "Sleep, My Pretty One," presented at the Wilbur Theater Monday night, Charlcie and Oliver Garrett have written an excellent first act. Unhappily, the expectation it arouses is not realized in the two acts that follow.

There are several reasons for the slump. After a clear exposition, filled with hints of exciting things to come, the play turns into a conversation piece. The pace, which was lively, becomes static. The characters, at first well defined, are now confused, or incredible.

The authors, the director (Roy Hargrave) and the cast must share the responsibility. The writing is vague, the acting is clumsy, and on the first night several of the players, especially the star, Pauline Lord, were uncertain of their lines. As a result there were long and undramatic pauses while the prompter did his work.

The play is a melodrama on the subject of the possessive mother. Mrs. Sturdevant (Miss Lord) has been embittered by the discovery, when she was left a widow 30 years before, that her husband had been unfaithful. The shock to her pride has apparently made her an invalid, and she has been ever since a recluse in her Gramercy Park house. She has neglected her two daughters and concentrated her selfish affection on her son Donald, now a man of 40, but still hopelessly held by the silver cord she has bound around him.

* * *

Into this stuffy museum Donald suddenly introduces Winifred Agate, known as Marbles, an eager, ingenuous small-town child to whom he has become engaged while in Washington on business. But Marbles, we learn, is Donald's third fiancée. The first one went away suddenly after a talk with Mrs. Sturdevant. The other was killed in a mysterious accident, after a similar conversation.

The nature of those conversations is presently revealed, when the mother, ostensibly concerned only for the happiness of the pair, begins to work first on one, then on the other. She tells her son that Marbles has confessed to her that she has been sexually promiscuous. She tells the girl that Donald's father was insane and that the son has inherited the malady.

When he determines to disregard Marbles' alleged misconduct and she resolves to risk marrying him, Mrs. Sturdevant tries to push the girl out of the same window from which Donald's second fiancée fell. Thwarted, Mrs. Sturdevant commits suicide. But Donald, still under her domination, turns against Marbles. The rest of the world can see that she is well rid of him, and will be much better off with the Navy boy from her home town who has been courting her.

* * *

But there is a great deal that is unsatisfactory about these developments. Donald, who has been described as an intelligent young man, is unbelievably quick to accept his mother's charges against the girl he loves, and too readily, even for a mother's boy, bows to her injunction not to mention the subject until Marbles speaks of it.

Mrs. Sturdevant herself, who until now has been very subtle, is a little crude about this. She is also extremely abrupt in telling her lie to the girl. Marbles is less gullible than Donald, but she, too, in the end, is surprisingly complaisant.

Further, Mrs. Sturdevant, although a despicable character, is hardly the type to push people out of windows. Mental persecution is more her line. And the scene in which she attempts to murder Marbles is far too long drawn out. Presumably the intention was to give it suspense, but the result is to make it implausible in the extreme.

There is also a dramatic flaw in the emphasis placed on the elevator connecting the living room with Mrs. Sturdevant's apartment. So much is said about it that we expect it to play an important part in the action; but the play would have followed exactly the same course if there had been no elevator.

Miss Lord, an excellent actress remembered for her fine work in such plays as "Anna Christie," "Ethan Frome," and "The Late Christopher Bean," does not appear to so good advantage here. She conveys the sinister character underlying the surface helplessness and good will, but she does not suggest the frail, exquisite aristocrat described by the playwrights. On the opening night, of course, she was handicapped by the defection of her memory.

Mr. Ellerbe accepts loyally the thankless task of representing Donald, a pitiable figure, whom the actor realizes in all his weakness. Norma Chambers expresses graphically the neurotic sister who sees through her mother's pose, although she does not realize the depth of her iniquity.

Julie Stevens is completely captivating as Marbles, who brings light and air into a musty interior. She is companioned delightfully, too, by Don Gibson as the naval lieutenant. These two are the most agreeable pair of young players to come to our notice in recent years.

The lines of the play are marred by a great deal of wholly gratuitous profanity, which the censor no doubt will delete promptly.

'Sleep, My Pretty One'

A new play by Charlcie and Oliver Garrett, presented by Richard W. Krakeur in association with Roger Clark at the Wilbur Theater, Oct. 23-28, 1944; directed by Roy Hargrave, settings designed by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Edward ..... J. Colville Dunn
Kathryn Sturdevant ..... Norma Chambers
Emily Groat ..... Theresa Dale
Eleanor Coates ..... Audrey Rigewell
Winifred Agate ..... Julie Stevens
Donald Sturdevant ..... Harry Ellerbe
Mrs. Alicia Sturdevant ..... Pauline Lord
Lieutenant Williams ..... Don Gibson
Dr. Ogden Pomfret ..... Ivan Simpson

'Blithe Spirit' Plans

A condensed version of "Blithe Spirit," comedy by Noel Coward, will be played in an undesignated combat area by a company that includes Peggy Wood of the Broadway cast, Claire Luce, Rollo Peters, Ethel Intropidi, Doreen Lang, Virginia Barton, Geoffrey Lamb and Edwin O'Connor.

Three Artists Scheduled for Week-End Concerts

Rudolf Serkin and Adolf Busch
Appearing in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29

Zino Francescatti
Who will play the Paganini Concerto in D major at the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday.

New York Dance Notes

After its opening performance at the International Theater, Columbus Circle at Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Oct. 30, the new Ballet International will give performancees on Sunday instead of Monday evenings, with matinees both Saturdays and Sundays.

Nine world premieres, in a repertory of 16 ballets, will be offered, two of them—"Brahms Variations" and "Colloque Sentimental"—the opening night.

Heading the roster of 54 dancers are André Eglevsky, William Dollar, Viola Essen and Marie-Jeanne, principals; and Katia Geleznova, Elise Reiman, Lisa Maslova, Yvonne Patterson, Nina Golovina, Zova Leporsky, Edward Caton, Jean Guelis, Kari Karnakowski, Alexander Iolas, Sergei Ismailoff, and Simon Semenoff, soloists.

The choregraphers listed include Bronislava Nijinska, Vera Fokina, Antonio Cobos, Boris Romanoff, William Dollar, Simon Semenoff, Igor Schwezoff, Edward Caton and Anatole Vilzak.

Alexander Smallens is the musical director of the company, George Schick the conductor, and Boris Kogan the assistant conductor. All the music is being especially orchestrated by Adolf Schmid, Ivan Boutnikoff, Vittorio Rieti and Maurice Baron.

* * *

Humphrey-Weidman Plans

Contrary to a previous report, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will keep their studio, under the name of the Studio Theater, at 108 West Sixteenth Street, New York, for the many dancers who wish to use it for performance, rehearsals, and classes.

Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman have both been engaged as choregraphers for the Theater Guild's "Sing Out Sweet Land," which goes into rehearsal Oct. 9, and for the forthcoming Ballet Plays, Miss Humphrey being named as director, and Mr. Weidman scheduled to dance in at least one of them.

Because of these activities, the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater season will be only postponed and not suspended, it is good to relate, and the fifth season will be opened soon after the Ballet Plays are launched.

With the exception of a Dance-Making class at the Y. M. H. A. (Lexington Avenue at Ninety-second Street) Miss Humphrey is taking a leave of absence as teacher. Mr. Weidman and assistant teachers will conduct classes at the City Center of Music and Drama, 130 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Negro Art at Wellesley

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings, sculptures and drawings by American Negroes are on exhibition at the Wellesley College Art Museum. Most of the contributors live in Boston or its vicinity.

In recent years there have been many exhibitions to show the talents, the special distinctions, the range of accomplishments of Negro Americans, Negro artists of primitive style have attracted attention especially because there has been a pronounced vogue of late for the handiwork of self-taught painters. Negro artists often display marked inborn talents, and their flair for the decorative and their taste in color can be exotic. Horace Pippin, recently signalized at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, is at present the most prominent primitive Negro painter in America.

The pictures at Wellesley show the current Negro accomplishment in fuller range. Former observations of trends in racial groups are reaffirmed. There is no one trend in any one group. The full breadth of present fads and styles comes within the boundaries. Among Negroes, there are conservatives, liberals, academicians; there are the naïve and sophisticated. There is the normal ratio of mediocrity. A good Negro artist has the qualifications of a good white artist. It would be unkind to him, and irrational to a considered estimate of art today, to show deference to the Negro or consign him to a special category. There is probably nothing he desires more than absolute equality in the critical approach to his art.

The original drawings which illustrate Allan Rohan Crite's "Were You There" are the outstanding feature of the exhibition. Mr. Crite is one of the most distinguished of New England artists, and we in Boston have enjoyed watching his progress over the years.

The Crite water colors and oils are friendly, observant descriptions of city streets, especially the South End section, seething with activity, traffic, playing children, strolling adults. The black-and-white drawings express the riches of the artist's imagination, a depth and intensity of emotion. They are not conventional, and they combine original features with a richness and splendor found in medieval artists. The deep blacks contrast with effulgent lights some of which come from shining raiment, some are symbolic emanations.

Other exhibitors at Wellesley are Romeyn Lippman, Corporal Mark Hewitt, Frank Neal, Calvin Burnett, Celestine Dorch, Jacob Lawrence, John Wilson, Norman Ferris, and Ernest Crichlow.

* * *

Etchings at Library

Rare etchings by Arthur Briscoe will be on view at the Boston Public Library until Nov. 1. Sixteen months ago there was another display of prints by this artist. The latest presentation is really a supplement, rounding out the accomplishment of this English portrayer of ships and the sea. Three prints show his treatment of color as accessory and enhancement of the etched plate.

Seen in the aggregate, the Briscoe etchings reveal intense preoccupation with an ever-inspiring subject that may hold and challenge an artist throughout his career. There is no feeling of routine performance, no indication of sitting back, resting securely on technique. The searching, eager fervent hand conveys a tremulousness to the stroke, imparting the artist's undiminished awareness and excitement. He was fascinated by the problems and preoccupations of seamen, and studied their movements closely as they performed their difficult tasks under trying conditions. Arthur Briscoe observed them as they handled sail, mast, rigging; saw how harmoniously they worked, how strenuously and unsparingly.

The etchings are a human document as well as a touching, even poetic report of life at sea. They do not aim merely to chronicle the arduous daily routine that has caught the eye of a good draughtsman. This etcher combined subject and design, composition, and form into a mutually enhancing unity.

Among plates on view are "The Helmsman," "Refitting," "Mooring Her," "The Bowsprit," "The Gale," "The Capstan," "the Mainsail Haul," and "On the Yard."

Welcoming Native Music

More native American composers were represented on the programs of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., last season than on those on any other of the 17 instrumental organizations surveyed by the National Music Council of New York. The number for Washington was 15. The Detroit Symphony came next, with 14, and the Boston Symphony took third place with 13.

The number of composers in the reckoning was 56. If naturalized citizens are figured in, along with foreign composers resident in the United States, the Boston Symphony goes to the head of the line, with 30. Whether appreciation of music written in America results from the openmindedness of conductors or the hospitality of audiences, the cities where new music finds the most willing acceptance turn out to be Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington.

Mary Astor and Henry Hull will head the cast of "Many Happy Returns," Clare Kummer's new comedy, which will be seen in Boston on Dec. 4, following a Nov. 30 opening in New Haven. Harry Bloomfield is the producer, Stewart Chaney is planning the sets, and Manibocher is designing Miss Astor's costumes.

Footnotes to 'Rebecca'

Bramwell Fletcher, who is playing Maxim de Winter in "Rebecca" at the Shubert, has divided his time between the stage and the screen for the past 10 years.

Born in Bradford, England, his first stage appearance was at Stratford-on-Avon in 1926. This was followed by many performances in England, notably in "Thunder on the Left," which brought him offers to appear in the United States.

In this country he has been seen in "Margin for Error," "Within The Gates," "Ten Minute Alibi," "Lady Precious Stream," Maxwell Anderson's "Storm Operation," "The Doctor's Dilemma" with Katharine Cornell, "Tonight at 8:30" and the revival of "Outward Bound" in which Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore also appeared.

Between these stage engagements, he has managed to appear in some 20 motion pictures, an average of two each year. "Random Harvest" and "White Cargo" are his two favorites.

Florence Reed, who plays Mrs. Danvers, designed the slipper for servicemen which is now being made officially in the American Theater Wing Workroom in New York. She works indefatigably at the Theater Wing Workshop when she is in New York, and when on tour always has a sewing bag with her, turning out slippers by the dozen.

Miss Reed has been on the stage for 43 years. Her debut was made in April, 1901, at the Fifth Avenue Theater in New York, where she did a monologue.

Her most recent appearances have been in Katharine Cornell's production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which she played the Nurse, the revival of "Outward Bound," and "The Skin of Our Teeth" with Tallulah Bankhead, Florence Eldridge and Fredric March.

Chamber Music Festival

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation will sponsor its tenth festival of chamber music in the Library of Congress, Oct. 28-30.

For this festival the Coolidge Foundation has commissioned three new dance compositions by Martha Graham.

Another commissioned work receiving its first performance is a Partita for organ and strings by Walter Piston.

Two other first performances will be of works for two pianos—a Sonata by Igor Stravinsky and Second Avenue Waltzees by Vittorio Rieti.

'The Tempest' For Boston At Christmas

Margaret Webster's revival of Shakespeare's "Tempest" will have its premiere in Boston at Christmas, according to the New York Times. This is the production which Cheryl Crawford will present and in which Vera Zorina and Canada Lee will have roles. After two weeks in Boston, there will be a fortnight in Philadelphia.

If all of the plans that have been reported come to pass, Christmas will be busy for the play reviewers here. Three openings now seem to be in prospect. "Up in Central Park," a new musical on an elaborate scale, was the first entrant. Only yesterday Clare Kummer's "Many Happy Returns" was reported on the way.

* * *

Cast for 'Adano'

Fredric March, who heads the cast of "A Bell for Adano," which comes to the Wilbur in Boston on Nov. 13, plays, of course, the role of Major Joppolo, the well-meaning AMG officer assigned to put a Sicilian town on its feet. Margo will be the Italian girl, Tina, and Alexander Granach will be her father, the fisherman, Tomasino. The play will make its debut at New Haven, Nov. 9, and is scheduled to open in New York on Dec. 6 after engagements in Boston and Baltimore.

* * *

'Laffing Room' Players

The cast of "Laffing Room Only!" opening at the Shubert on Thursday, Nov. 9, will be headed by Olsen and Johnson themselves, and will include Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett, Fred Waring's Glee Club, Mata & Hari, Willie West & McGinty, Kathryn Lee, Ethel Owen, Pat Brewster, Ida James, Margot Brander, William Archibald, Lou Wills, Jr., Penny Edwards, Ken Buffett, Frances Henderson, "Rhythm Red," Shannon Dean, Jean Moorhead, "Dippy" Diers, Jennie Lewis, Mary LaRoche, Bruce Evans, Ernest D'Amato, one chihuahua, and a 450-pound tame black bear. The total cast, it is said, numbers 95, of whom 49 are principals, 20 members of the Waring Glee Club, and 26 dancers.

* * *

'Way Out for Broadway'

"No Way Out," now at the Plymouth, will go directly from Boston to New York, opening at the Cort on Monday, Oct. 30.

* * *

Manhattan Casualties

"Men to the Sea," concluded its career on Broadway over the week end. So too did "Pick-Up Girl," "While the Sun Shines," and "The Odds on Mrs. Oakley." The last named was known as "Our Fanny," when it was in Boston.

Anne Shirley, who has been appearing in films since childhood, recently completed her 406th picture.

In New Film for Keith Memorial

© RKO Radio

Osa Massen and Carl Esmond
In "The Master Race," arriving Wednesday

News of the Screen

Jeanne Crain will have the lead in a film about the invention of the typewriter, to be produced by 20th Century-Fox, "Miss Pilgrim's Progress," from a story by Frederica and Ernst Maas.

* * *

Peggy Ann Garner will be starred by 20th Century-Fox in the film version of the stage play, "Junior Miss," to be done in Technicolor.

* * *

Irene Dunne will have Ruth Gordon's stage role in the screen version of Gwen Bristow's novel, "Tomorrow Is Forever."

* * *

Claudette Colbert will be starred in International's film version of Gwen Bristow's novel, "Tomorrow Is Forever."

* * *

M-G-M has engaged Edward G. Robinson to appear in the screen version of "Our Vines Have Tender Grapes," playing the Norwegian farmer father of Margaret O'Brien. Jackie Jenkins and Frances Gifford will be in the cast. The film will be directed by Roy Howland.

* * *

"Barcarolle d'Amour," a French prewar film starring Charles Boyer and Annabella, and utilizing the "Tales of Hoffman" music, will soon be presented in the United States.

* * *

George "Gabby" Hayes plays his 137th film role in RKO's "Tall in the Saddle," starring John Wayne and Ella Raines. "Gabby" mounted a horse for the first time when he was in his late 40s.

* * *

Louis Applebaum, Canadian composer, is to compose and arrange the background music for "Tomorrow the World," and "G. I. Joe," United Artist films soon to be released.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Starts TOMORROW at 8:30 a.m.

THE SUPER-SHOCK SENSATION! Revealing WHY we must beware of the "beaten" Germans!

An EDWARD A. GOLDEN production
GEORGE COULOURIS • STANLEY RIDGES
OSA MASSEN • CARL ESMOND • NANCY GATES
RKO RADIO

EXTRA! EXTRA! The First Time On Any Stage
HILDEGARDE CUNOW
An Actual Victim of Nazi Abuse
Not a Hollywood Actress, But a German Citizen Here to Tell With Her Own Lips of the Bestiality of Nazi Rats! Not Something She Heard About But Suffered Herself!

Plus STARS IN PERSON
NANCY GATES
ERIC FELDARY
JASON ROBARDS—others
APPEARANCES AT
10:45 A.M. | 5:05 P.M.
12:55 P.M. | 7:15 P.M.
3:00 P.M. | 9:20 P.M.

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN
ORPHEUM 9:15 a.m.
STATE 11:15 a.m.
A Soldier's Love Story!
Jean Arthur • Lee Bowman
Charles Coburn
"THE IMPATIENT YEARS"
Swingful & Laughful
"EVER SINCE VENUS"
IINA RAY HUTTON & ORCH.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CARY GRANT
"ARSENIC AND OLD LACE"
Plus: Latest March of Time—"What to Do With Germany"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Dorothy LAMOUR • Eddie BRACKEN • Gil LAMB
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
Plus "ATLANTIC CITY"

EXETER KEN 7067
KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON
DRAGON SEED
MARCH OF TIME
Thurs.-GREENWICH VILLAGE

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
SUSANNA FOSTER • DONALD O'CONNOR
THIS IS THE LIFE

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR 1 WEEK ONLY EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
PAULINE LORD in "Sleep, My Pretty One"
A New Play by CHARLCIE and OLIVER H. P. GARRETT
Directed by ROY HARGRAVE

PLYMOUTH LAST 7 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. THURS.
EXCITING AS YOU CAN STAND IT!
MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
"NO WAY OUT"
A new play by OWEN DAVIS
with ROBERT KEITH IRENE HERVEY
VIOLA FRAYNE VIOLA ROACHE

SHUBERT 3 MATS. LAST 8 TIMES EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
THIS WEEK—TOMORROW, THURSDAY, SATURDAY
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
Bramwell FLETCHER Florence REED Diana BARRYMORE

COLONIAL LAST 7 TIMES
HELEN HAYES in "HARRIET"
Eves.: 1.20 to 3.60. Matinees: Wed., 1.20 to 2.40. Saturday, 1.20 to 3.00. Tax Included.
COLONIAL BEG. MON. OCT. 30 SEATS NOW
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Stephen CHASE-Barbara ROBBINS
Eves. 1.20 to 3.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1.20 to 2.40

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

AARON RICHMOND presents
THIS SUN. 3:30—REMAINING TICKETS 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
BUSCH AND SERKIN
JORDAN HALL
World-Famous Violin-Piano Sonata Recitalists in Beethoven program, including "Kreutzer"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
Paulette Goddard • Sonny Tufts
"I Love a Soldier"
ALLERGIC TO LOVE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Dazzling . . . gorgeous."—Brown, Bum
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 PLUS TAX
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40; Sun. 8:15. No Monday Perf.
Mats. Wed.: Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2d present
Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX THEA. W. 45th St. Cir. 6-4636
Eves. at 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN—OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 W. of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & HYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL JO-SEPH BULOFF EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY presents
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. Cl. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:40. $1.20-3.85, tax inc. Mats.-Sat. 2:40
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 12 WEEKS

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

★ Wed. thru Friday, Oct. 25 to 27 ★
PLAZA 58th ST. near MADISON
LARAINE DAY • ALAN MARSHAL
Bride by Mistake
At 12 NOON 2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.

Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—HAZEL SCOTT • JACKIE MILES
JERRY WAYNE • HARRISON and FISHER
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Greer Carson - Walter Pidgeon
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edw. Arnold-Agnes Moorehead-C. Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley — "Harvey," by Mary Chase. Starring Frank Fay. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"No Way Out," by Owen Davis. Featuring Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore 8:40. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:40. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Sleep, My Pretty One," by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett, Starring Pauline Lord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—First concert of the season by the Youth Symphony Concert Group. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:55. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax," Susanna Foster, D. O'Connor. 2:55, 6:17, 9:39. 6:50, 9:55. "Babes on Swing Street," Peggy Ryan. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Kenmore—"This is the Life," Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 9:55 a. m., 1, 3:55, "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:09, 4:31, 7:52.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—What to Do with Germany," 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Modern—"Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.

Orpheum—"The Impatient Years," Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:39, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ever Since Venus," Ina Ray Hutton, Hugh Herbert. 11:05 a. m., 2:14, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Music in Manhattan," Ann Shirley, Dennis Day, Philip Terry. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay — "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

State — "The Impatient Years," Jean Arthur, Lee Bowman, Charles Coburn. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "Ever Since Venus," Ina Ray Hutton, Hugh Herbert. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

South Station Theater—"That Men May Live." "Radio Melodies," "John Nesbitt," "National and War News," comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"The North Africa Campaign." "Popular Science Review." "Musical Review." "Evolution of American Art." "Kentucky Bluegrass." "Little Lulu." "Digest of World News." color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 2:40, 5:25, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — **Capitol**: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Meet the People," Lucille Ball. 1:30, 7:35.
Allston: "This is the Life," Susanna Foster, D. O'Connor. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid.
Regent: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Lucky Cowboy."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night." Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "White Cliffs of Dover," Roddy McDowall. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart. 3:55, 6:50, 10:05. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor.
Coolidge Corner: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Meet the People," Dick Powell, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Eve of St. Mark." Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Girl Who Dared," Peter Cookson. 2, 8.
University: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Allergic to Love," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 3:30, 9:13. "Make Your Own Bed," Jane Wyman. 2, 7:35.
Park: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Secrets of Scotland Yard."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "She is a Soldier, Too," Beulah Bond.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 1:48, 4:56, 7:46. "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin. 3:05, 6:05, 9:03.
Auditorium: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn, Wanda McKay.
Mystic: "The Girl Who Dared," Peter Cookson. 1:52, 7, 9:57. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 3:21, 8:21.
Maplewood: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 3:02, 9:02. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra. 3:23, 8:24. "Block Busters," East Side Kids. 2:18, 7:10, 9:57.
Orpheum: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 2:45, 8:30. Short subjects. 1:45, 7:30.

MEDFORD—Medford: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Escape to Danger," Ann Dvorak.
Fellsway: "Hour Before the Dawn." Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Louisiana Hayride." Judy Canova.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Dragon Seed." Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Capitol: "Seventh Cross," Spencer Tracy. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry.
Strand: "Mask of Diamonds," Sydney Greenstreet, Faye Emerson. "Three of a Kind," Billy Gilbert.
Alhambra: "Step Lively," Frank Sinatra, George Murphy. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Dudes are Pretty People." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivien Curtis. 2:05, 7:50. "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 3:16, 9:01.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Lena Horne. "Bermuda Mystery." Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford.
Coolidge: "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Bob Crosby.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Bob Crosby.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Bathing Beauty." Red Skelton. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

Americans Win Three Philippine Islands

Continued from Page 1

to the fifth island to be invaded since his return to the Philippines.

Invasion of Samar, however, was not mentioned by other correspondents nor by General MacArthur's own communiqué.

A road leads up the west coast of Samar from the shores opposite Tacloban to the northern tip, 15 miles southeast of Luzon, on which Manila is situated.

United States Sixth Army troops moved northwestward from Tacloban, at the northern tip of the 20-mile Leyte east-coast front, and slid through swamps in the southern sector from Lulag. Mud and slime proved greater obstacles in the south than the Japanese, and sometimes left the advancing Yanks without the support of their tanks.

The coastal road south from Tacloban to Palo was entirely in American hands.

Palo and Dulag anchored the westbound arms of a potential trap reaching out to engulf Nipponese 16th Division elements—notorious for their ill treatment of Americans at Bataan—in a 140-square-mile area bounded on the east by the coast and on the west by a valley road from Burauen to Santa Fe.

Western Front: British Enter Key Dutch Town

British troops stormed into the outskirts of the Dutch communications center of 's-Hertogenbosch and Canadian forces to the west plunged closer to Roosendaal in the battle to clear the Germans from the vicinity of the Belgian port of Antwerp.

Canadian units fighting to clear the south bank of the Schelde estuary held the ferry port of Breskens firmly and were along or across a road all the way to Schoondijke, three miles south of Breskens. The Germans have been squeezed into a pocket in this area.

An earlier dispatch had reported that the Canadians who took Breskens Oct. 22 had withdrawn from the town and that a confused situation prevailed there.

Demolition patrols which moved a half mile beyond Breskens to Fort Frederik Hendrik withdrew, presumably leaving that bastion's powerful coastal batteries out of action. Neither side now occupies the fort, the Paris dispatch said.

North of Antwerp, Canadian troops cut the causeway leading to the islands in the Schelde estuary. Their artillery previously had commanded this area.

Along the main 475-mile front facing east toward Germany, persistent Allied pressure scored no major gains, and the winter's first widespread snow sharpened the edge of weather which has hampered the Allied armies for weeks.

Naval Air Service Extended to Peleliu

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, Oct. 24

Establishment of a regular Naval Air Transport cargo and passenger service to Peleliu, in the Palau Islands, was announced yesterday.

This is the 25th link in the widespread Naval Air Transport Service Pacific network of over 27,000 miles of ocean routes.

Front reports indicated that the Germans in the 's-Hertogenbosch area were suffering from lack of artillery support. The British were using a powerful force of infantry, tanks, and artillery.

Nazi 'Cossack' Units

Fur-bedecked German and Russian cavalrymen such as the Americans met and defeated in Normandy are popping up again the rough country of the Vosges, where terrain is most favorable to their operation.

The latest outfit identified in that sector is the 370th Cossack Regiment, composed of 40 per cent Germans and the rest Soviet political exiles.

Despite the unusually high percentage of "foreign" troops, most of these mounted regiments are regarded as high-class units.

They are supplied with the best available equipment, with fancy fur-trimmed packs, and, according to one American infantry officer whose troops bumped into the Cossacks one night in Normandy, "the best horses I ever saw."

They do not ordinarily fight on horseback. The outfit which the American officer's force jumped that night in Normandy was caught by surprise on horseback and lost fully 50 per cent in casualties.

The troops are mounted to attain mobility in nontank terrain. They gallop up to the attack, but leave their horses behind and go into actual combat action as infantry. Use of mounts permits them to bring along heavier gun support than infantry could carry.

Eastern Front: Soviets Gain in East Prussia

Russian penetration into German territory to a depth of at least 19 miles in East Prussia has been proclaimed in the first Moscow announcement of a powerful Red Army offensive that already has captured 400 Nazi towns and villages.

Summarizing results of a thrust from western Lithuania that the Germans have been reporting for a week, a Russian communiqué said Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army had broken through frontier defenses on an 87-mile front on the East.

Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army cleared the way to spring into the homeland of the Junkers from the north—and may already have done so.

The Soviet bulletin announced General Bagramian's troops had occupied all of Memel territory except the port of Memel itself, where the German garrison was cut off, and had massed along the Niemen River, East Prussia's northern border, from the Baltic to Jurbarkas in Lithuania.

Twenty salvos from each of Moscow's 224 victory guns saluted the achievements of the Cherniakhovsky and Bagranian armies—disclosed on a day that brought announcement of nearly 1,500 towns seized by Red armies from the Norwegian border in the Arctic to Yugoslavia in the south.

General Cherniakhovsky's offensive, which gave the Russian's a solid footing on German soil for the first time, drove directly westward on each side of the main highway and rail routes from Kaunas, Lithuania, to Insterburg and Königsberg. Insterberg, a hub of five railways 37 miles from the border, appeared the immediate strategical prize.

Late dispatches said the Russians were approaching Gumbinnen, on the main westward route only 15 miles east of Insterburg and 63 miles from Königsberg, East Prussian Capital.

By official account, General Cherniakhovsky's forces have made their deepest penetration of German territory at Goldap, south of the Kaunas-Königsberg line. At captured Walterkehnen, 12 miles north of Goldap, they were only seven miles from Gumbinnen.

Nazis Admit Losses

A German radiocast said the Russians had reached the Angerapp River, 17 miles west of fallen Goldap, for a total penetration of 35 miles inside East Prussia.

Berlin declared further that on the north, General Bagramian's forces, already within shelling range of Tilsit, had attempted to cross the Niemen and capture that fortress city on the south bank of the stream.

Insterburg, where the sound of Soviet guns already was said to be audible, lies 29 miles south of Tilsit. If Insterburg falls, the northern city would be threatened with encirclement.

With Memel effectively isolated by land, General Bagramian is moving most of his forces southward to East Prussia. The Niemen, a formidable water barrier, still is to be crossed, but his troops already are keeping considerable German strength committed at Tilsit.

General Bagramian's First Baltic Army captured 500 populated points in virtually cleaning up Memel territory, a 1,099-square-mile area ceded to Germany by Lithuania in 1939 under German pressure.

In a battle for the frozen wastes of Norway's North Cape, Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Alpine troops deployed for miles along the Norwegian frontier after cleaning up the nickel mine area around Petsamo. It was announced officially they had cut the highway to Kirkenes, big German naval base in Norway. A Berlin announcement indicated they already had crossed into Norway.

Front dispatches said elements of Hitler's new Home Guard, mobilized last week among civilian men from 16 to 60, had been killed or captured in the big breakthrough in East Prussia.

Hungary: Red Armies Peril Key Garrisons

Russian armies advancing from north and south threaten to bring off an important outflanking movement which would involve the encirclement of important Hungarian garrisons. This would open still wider the way to Budapest and liberate a large part of eastern Czechoslovakia and Ruthenia.

The union of the two armies would result in breaking off the whole of Ruthenia from Hungarian domination.

The Russian attack on Budapest now appears to be a movement on a great front between the Danube and the Tisza, with Soviet armies able to use the rivers as flank defenses.

The gap between Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops and the Slovvak guerrillas is narrowing.

The latter continue to hold their own in the mountainous area of the lower Tatras and each day brings nearer their union with Russian troops from Hungary.

Air: Luftwaffe Out To Defend Essen

Strong forces of German night fighters, saved for defense of prize targets, swarmed up over Essen to challenge a fleet of 1,000 RAF heavy bombers which attacked the great armament and railway center in the heart of the Ruhr.

The bombers, which flew through the first heavy snowstorm of the season over the Western Front, also encountered the fiercest ground barrage they have met on their past seven trips to the Ruhr.

While the heavies were unloading their bombs at Essen, a small force of fast Mosquitoes shot on across northern Germany and attacked Berlin.

Thick clouds began enveloping the bombers as they started across France and soon they were flying through a blinding snowstorm. It was not snowing at Essen, but the sky was so black that Pathfinder planes had to circle the city repeatedly during the attack to lay color markers for the bombers.

Greece: British Force Occupies Lamia

British patrols of the Allied Land Force in Greece have occupied Lamia, approximately 93 miles northwest of Athens, and have pushed north of the town, Allied Headquarters announced.

Italy: Americans Near Key Road Junction

American troops of the Fifth Army battling down the northern slopes of the Apennines approached within four miles of Castel San Pietro, large Po Valley junction town on the Rimini Highway, 13 miles southeast of Bologna.

Supreme Headquarters announced this American column had captured the village of Frassinets, southeast of Castel San Pietro, after a heavy battle. Rough terrain still lay ahead.

Y. M. C. A. Council For World Police

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—The National Y. M. C. A. Council went on record Oct. 23 as favoring an international organization comprising a judiciary body and police force.

A resolution adopted at the closing session of a three-day meeting called for:

1. An international organization composed of representatives of all people whose nations accept the rule of law;
2. An international judiciary devoted to attainment of political and social justice; and
3. An international police force to prevent aggression and insure enforcement of law and order.

Howard A. Coffin, of Detroit, Mich., was elected President of the Council. Other officers chosen included Vice-President, George M. Ivey, Charlotte, N. C., and Recording Secretary, Odis B. Hinnant, Jacksonville, Fla.

Laval Estate Auction Reported as Failure

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Auction of the property of Pierre Laval yesterday at Chateldon, his Government-seized estate, was a failure because "most of Laval's famous antique furniture was not genuine," the American broadcasting station in Europe (ABSIE) said last night in a French-language radiocast recorded by the Office of War Information.

Red Armies Roll On

By a Staff Artist

Get Hold on German Soil

Arrows indicate the main points of Russian attack in the westward offensive into East Prussia. Black line shows approximately present position of the battle line.

Turkey Shifts With Events, Tightens Ties With Russia

By Dr. Kurd Albu

Former Legal Counselor to the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quick changes in Turkey's diplomatic situation have become necessary owing to the rapid progress of events in the Middle East.

One important factor is the fact that the Germans have scuttled their entire Black Sea Fleet, including six submarines, more than 100 small aircraft, all the E-boats and from 8 to 16 cargo vessels of about 1,000 tons.

Moreover, the Germans have evacuated their sea and air bases in Bulgaria and the Aegean Islands.

These and other factors have helped Ankara to see the need for an immediate tightening of relationships with Russia.

Sarper Named Ambassador

Evidence of this trend is seen in the appointment of Selim Sarper—regarded as the ablest of its coming men—as Ambassador to Russia.

The old Turkish dream of a strong Balkan bloc under its leadership has been more or less wiped out by the progress of events in the war.

With Russia strongly influencing Romania's and Bulgaria's internal and foreign policies, while Turkey itself is adjacent to Soviet territory in the Caucasus, it has become necessary for the Turkish people to eradicate certain tensions and fears that have been skilfully nourished by previous German propaganda.

The new Ambassador to Moscow is evidently entrusted with this task.

If Turkey gets sufficient guarantees from Great Britain and Russia for its security, it will presumably co-operate in all questions concerning the removal of present divergencies between Russian and British interests.

Allies No Longer Need Help

The question, pending since the Teheran and Adana Conferences, as to whether Turkey will abandon its benevolent belligerency by entering the war against Germany has lost importance. After the surrender of Bulgaria and Romania and the disruption of all railway communications between the Balkans and the Reich, Turkish military help is no longer needed nor desired by the Allies.

The Dumbarton Oaks statement and the Churchill-Stalin Conference have brought into the spotlight some issues, concerning the Turkish position in the postwar world. Turkish reports indicate that the decision of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference have wholeheartedly been welcomed by Turkish public opinion.

Turkey will always support any general effort to maintain world peace, provided that the interests of small nations will be recognized. It formerly contributed much to developing the League into an effective instrument by application of penalty measures against obstructing powers. Therefore, even Chapter VIII, Section A, demanding the use of military forces against an aggressor nation, would be acceptable for Turkey.

How far, in case of war or of another emergency, the problem of the Straits, now regulated by the Montreux Treaty of 1936, would be affected by any decision of the Security Council, provided in the Dumbarton Oaks Charter, cannot be said at present. The settlement of that problem will essentially depend upon the working out of the Churchill-Stalin conference. Undoubtedly, Russia has at present the upper hand in the Balkans and in a great part of northern Iran, now occupied by Soviet troops. At the same time it is striving for the achievement of its aim of unimpeded access to the Mediterranean.

The discrepancies between Russian and British interests in the Aegean Sea and Mediterranean, involving the Turkish interests, no doubt were discussed at Moscow.

Great Britain is now occupying the liberated parts of Greece, bound to Turkey for nearly 20 years by friendly relations and considered by Great Britain as its exclusive sphere.

As far as the Balkans are concerned, Turkey must put up with every decision of the three great Powers, even if it results in a Soviet-controlled confederation of all Slavic and non-Slavic Balkan countries, and has to be satisfied with any development not disturbing its security and evolution.

C. I. O. Contributions In California Told

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Since July of 1943 members of California Congress of Industrial Organizations unions have contributed $73,518 to the California State C. I. O. Legislative Council of which the State Political Action Committee is a subsidiary, Mervyn Rathborne, Secretary-Treasurer of the State C. I. O. Council, informed congressional investigators today. Of this amount, he said approximately $66,000 has been disbursed.

Mr. Rathborne was the first witness called in a three-day hearing into actions of the Political Action Committee and other groups interested in the current election campaign.

The P. A. C. is actively supporting President Roosevelt's re-election. Representative E. C. Gathings (D) of Arkansas, a member of the House Committee on Election Expenditures, is conducting the hearing.

Mr. Rathborne testified that contributions to the Legislative Council came "partly from union treasuries direct, partly by voluntary assessments, and partly by compulsory assessments by unions." He said all P. A. C. expenditures were "set up carefully on advice of counsel, so as not to conflict with the law."

Insurrection in Spain

By a Staff Artist

Guerrillas Engage Franco Troops

This map of the Spanish-French border area covers the regions where Spanish Republicans, many of whom recently crossed into Spain from France, are reportedly engaging Franco troops in guerrilla warfare. The main Republican strength is said to be concentrated in the Aran Valley, indicated by black arrow. White arrows show where contingents of Government troops are moving against the insurgents.

Spanish Army Closes Border Exit of Maquis

Continued from Page 1

liberate anti-Franco political prisoners.

In some cases, Franco policemen were taken back into French territory, the Paris report said. It was reported in Paris that the French Forces of the Interior gave the Spanish Republicans bases for operations in reward for the part they played against the Germans. The Spanish clashes have proceeded for three weeks.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Conflicting reports of armed clashes in Spain reached London today and it was not yet clear whether the action involved only frontier skirmishes or an organized and formidable revolt against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Falangist regime.

An authoritative source cautioned against overestimating the extent of the hostilities. Official quarters said they had no information confirming reports of a general uprising.

It was pointed out, however, that strong, well-equipped Maquis forces including a high percentage of Spanish republicans were in southwestern France near the Spanish border.

Guerrillas Reported Active

A responsible source stated it had not been learned how many of these Spanish Maquisards had been crossing the border into Spain or to what extent they were in contact and collaborating with guerrilla forces of the Spanish republican junta.

Spanish republican headquarters here said the guerrillas were active in three major provinces of Spain—Galicia, in the northwest; Estremadura, in the southwest, and Andalusia in the south.

General Franco's Spanish National Radio told of clashes between regular Spanish troops guarding the frontier and "several groups of Spanish Reds" from France, but sought to form the impression that the situation was well in hand, with most of the rebels surrendering or fleeing back across the French border.

The German Radio, while stressing the superiority of General Franco's regular troops, said today that 4,000 "Reds" already had been killed in the frontier fighting—a rather high figure for the casualties of "several groups." The German report also mentioned that, while one Spanish village was recaptured by General Franco's men, the "Reds" still held three villages.

Fugitives in Mountains

"In general," said a radiocast by the Spanish National Radio, "it seems that the infiltration of Spanish Communists into Navarra can be considered over, as many of them are surrendering without arms. When taken prisoner, all express disappointment at not finding conditions favoring formation of a so-called army of liberation."

The radiocast added that some "fugitives still are roaming through the mountains of Navarra," but said most of these were being closely pursued by Spanish troops.

Republican sources in London asserted the revolt against General Francisco Franco began some months ago on a small scale, now involves several thousand men, and additional recruits are being added daily.

U. S. Assault on Leyte: Report by Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

the hill, literally blowing chunks of it into the sky.

Earlier in the afternoon, carrier-borne dive bombers plastered the hill from all sides.

Finally, after intensive shelling and bombing, the Americans were able to push up the slopes and drive out the enemy. This barred the enemy from spotting its mortar fire accurately and permitted the invaders to begin moving inland with relative impunity.

The significance of enemy resistance at this particular beachhead must be judged in relation to other landing beaches. This was the only landing beach out of four where the invading forces had any real difficulty in getting ashore and moving inland to the first-phase lines. There were a number of casualties here.

Main Thrust in North

However, resistance at this point, instead of at the northern extremity of the landing area, probably helped the entire invasion. The main thrust from Leyte Gulf was aimed at the beachhead at the northern end, roughly three miles south of Tacloban. And when enemy opposition didn't materialize, infantry moved quickly inland and then cut north, capturing Tacloban airfield, which runs along a point of land across a mile-wide bay from the city itself.

At first it was expected the Japanese would withdraw from Tacloban and set up their defense farther inland in the hills. However, it now appears that enemy forces had been entrenched on the land jutting out into the sea behind and on the edge of the city proper.

Most of the native population of about 30,000 had been evacuated from the town.

Weather Major Help

Probably the greatest factor contributing to the initial success of the invasion of the Philippines has been the unusually excellent weather. It is right on the trailing edge of the typhoon season here in the central Philippines, and it was not uncommon in years past to have four or five days of intense driving rain and 80-mile-an-hour winds—conditions which would make fighting exceedingly tough.

The first two days of the invasion, however, were clear and sunny and the sea was rippled only by movement of a slow-moving tide hardly rocking boats.

Business Confused

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said recently that governmental disagreement over disposition of the Lend-Lease program, coupled with "intense secrecy," is causing American companies dependent on foreign markets to "rely on rumor and conjecture" in mapping their postwar programs.

The struggle in Government, the N. A. M. told its 12,000 member companies in a special bulletin, is between one group of officials "working for a businesslike settlement of Lend-Lease material that has a peacetime use, and another group which would cancel all Lend-Lease accounts and even continue Lend-Lease under another name after the war.

Officials "charged with drawing up Lend-Lease and loans and credits phase of the program" have made no attempt to obtain views of private industry," the N. A. M. contended.

Russian Caution on Voting Laid To Ouster by Geneva League

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Recently Returned from Soviet Russia

Russian caution about the voting procedure in any future world security organization is the product of Russia's experience with the League of Nations.

This explains the sharp criticism which War and the Working Class has leveled against the expulsion of Russia from the League in January, 1940, at the time of the Soviet-Finnish war.

The standpoint taken by the semiofficial Soviet journal clearly illuminates the thinking that must have governed the Russians at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. It discloses one of the basic reasons why the conferees were unable to fix the voting procedure by which the "security council" would set in motion the armed machinery of peace preservation.

War and the Working Class reminds the world that the League was lenient with Poland when it seized Vilno and with the Italians when they invaded Ethiopia. But the League "voted for expulsion of the Soviet Union when it deprived Germany of a springboard (Finland) prepared for invasion."

The Soviet misgivings, however, go further back than the period of its war with Finland in the winter of 1939-1940. They are the legacy of the period following World War I when Soviet Russia was treated as an outcast among nations. And the Russians lived in constant apprehension that the capitalist powers would unite for an anti-Soviet crusade.

It was the task of Soviet diplomacy to avert a capitalist coalition by playing the capitalist powers off against each other.

Directly after the revolution, Britain and France began a policy which kept Russia outcast. From the Soviet standpoint the Anglo-French bloc remained the chief threat right up until Hitler's accession to power in 1933.

Mutual Protection

The Russians viewed the League of Nations as an instrument of Anglo-French policy which might become the nucleus for just the sort of anti-Soviet world alliance which they most feared. They therefore denounced the League as an instrument of war rather than peace.

Nazi ascendancy in Germany changed all this. Hitler's hostility to Russia and his undisguised aggressive aims in other directions tended to draw the Soviet Union and the Entente Powers together for mutual protection.

By the same token the League ceased to be a potential threat to the Soviet Union and seemed, with all its imperfections, to offer the best possibility for checking Hitler.

In 1934 Russia joined the League and became one of its firmest supporters. For the first time since the revolution Russia abandoned isolation. Under the slogan of the indivisibility of the peace, voiced by its able spokesman, Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Union took the lead in trying to forge a united front against aggression.

But suspicion and mistrust of Russia's aims—plus an Anglo-French policy which led to successive concessions to Hitler—blocked such unity.

In the summer of 1934 the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact was signed. It is curious now to recall that the signatory for France was Pierre Laval, at that time appearing in the role of an "honest broker." Even as late as September, 1938, Neville Chamberlain excluded Russia from the negotiations at Munich.

Assurances Demanded

Even on the basis of this brief survey of the past record it is no wonder that the Russians feel some reserve about placing themselves in a position in the future world organization where they might even be theoretically outvoted, especially when, as War and the Working Class points out, that of the countries eligible for membership about 20 have not yet recognized the Soviet regime. What assurance is there, the Russians ask, that the proposed international organization may not become a new vehicle for an anti-Soviet coalition?

The present situation, however, has one factor which is vastly different from the circumstances before the war.

Russia speaks with new authority and a new voice in international affairs. But the Russians by their conduct, and the Western Powers by theirs, need to reassure each other of their good faith if there is to be any sort of secure peace.

It is a question, not of organizational forms, but of replacing mutual suspicion by mutual confidence. And toward this aim there is much to be done on both sides.

Inflation—'Greek Word for It': Nazis 'Papered' the Country

LIBERATED GREECE, Oct. 17, Delayed, (AP) — Krist Roisos' explanation for Greek inflation probably is the simplest and most accurate that you will hear anywhere.

Krist says: "The dirty German, he brought in a lot of old newspapers and printed money on them. Now the drachma is worth nothing."

Krist is no financial wizard. He is a simple shepherd in the town of Megara and he used to work in Buffalo, N. Y., and Massillon, Ohio. But his picture of the Germans churning out this printing-press money puts the finger on one of the worst inflations in history, an inflation that has debased the drachma to less than one millionth of its prewar value.

One lawyer who escaped from Athens before the Capital was occupied by British forces put it this way: "The drachma isn't even worth forging any more."

The whole thing goes back to the way the Axis powers connived to use up the funds in the National Treasury with the aid of some Greek contractors who are now prominent on Greece's list of war criminals.

The chief Italian-German method of doing this was to get the contractors to build vast and useless "fortifications" and then force the Greeks to pay for them, explaining "these are to protect your homeland from the British and Americans."

Other factors which contributed to bring down the drachma from its old value of 125 to the dollar to its current quotation of 150,000,000 to the dollar were the "black market" fostered by the Nazi occupation authorities and the German move of putting gold into circulation.

Allied forces in liberated Greece have arranged their own official barter rate in various localities where the money system has broken down completely, but this is limited to combat units.

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Whittling of Nippon Sea Power Big Factor in Leyte Invasion

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The inexpensive success of landing operations on Leyte in the Philippines illustrates the efficacy of American naval strategy in sniping at Japan's sea power by air, surface, and underwater craft at every opportunity since Pearl Harbor.

One of the most significant facts of the Philippine invasion to date has been the failure of the Nipponese Navy to put in an appearance. This can only mean that the Imperial Fleet has been whittled down to a point where it can no longer oppose a major force outside its home waters.

At the outbreak of the war, according to the best available information, Japanese naval strength was 10 battleships, 9 carriers, 46 cruisers, 125 destroyers, 71 submarines, and a considerable number of auxiliary craft. It was known that Japan had completed plans for converting certain fast liners and tankers into aircraft carriers.

In addition there were supposed to be under construction eight battleships, two carriers, 10 cruisers, 11 destroyers, and seven submarines.

Figures Questionable

All these figures are questionable as it is a known fact that in the early months of the war the Japanese possessed more carriers, cruisers, and destroyers than they were credited with. What they have built during the war is anyone's guess.

What they have lost is undetermined. Ships that were reported left in sinking condition may have been salvaged. Large destroyers have been confused with cruisers by airplane pilots. Many actions have occurred at night when identification of type and confirmation of results have been impossible.

In April of this year an Associated Press tabulation of Japan's naval losses ran to three battleships, six carriers, 55 cruisers, 123 destroyers, 10 destroyers or cruisers, unidentified, and 33 submarines. This list, of course, can be only as reliable as the information the Associated Press obtained from unofficial sources.

About a year ago a semiofficial tabulation by the Navy Department gave a conservative estimate of Japanese losses as follows: two battleships, six carriers, 26 cruisers, 68 destroyers, and six submarines.

3,080 Planes Destroyed

As to Japanese air strength, James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, discloses that since June 9 of this year the Navy alone has destroyed 3,080 enemy planes, and many others have been accounted for by the Army.

Thus the Japanese Navy now is relegated to bolstering its country's inner circle of defense, the mission which it had before Japan became obsessed by delusions of grandeur, and is definitely handicapped by the loss of freedom of action.

Japan also is faced with serious transportation difficulties. In 1941, Japanese merchant shipping totaled about 8,000,000 tons. What has since been added we do not know, but the Navy claims to have sunk 2,239 Japanese ships since Pearl Harbor, 804 of which were accounted for by submarines. Others have fallen victims to Army planes.

In 1942, the Japanese found its shipping so hampered by losses as to be inadequate. In October, 1943, it was estimated that approximately 50 per cent had been sunk, and it is known that since then Japan has been scouring the waters under its control for every bottom capable of being used. In Indo-China and Malaya, wooden shipbuilding has been undertaken, reportedly with poor success because green timber was pressed into use.

The serious shortage in shipping experienced by Japan is indicated by the extensive use being made of slow-moving barges, and the fact that of the 338 ships recently reported sunk or damaged, only four were listed as large and 19 of medum size.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Getting Ready for Land or Sea

Wide World

Navy Trains Men for Amphibious Service

At Fort Pierce, Fla., a class in physical training for amphibious service is put through its paces by Lieut. (jg) C. C. Heffelfinger of Columbus, Ohio, shown at microphone, for the benefit of visiting officers. The logs weigh 160 pounds each. Try tossing one.

De Gaulle Regime Acts to Strengthen Authority

Continued from Page 1

ity of the Provisional Government appears to be the agreement on the integration of the French Forces of the Interior into the regular army, which has been reached between the "resistance" organizations and the French Army Command.

A decree ordering the individual mobilization of the members of the F. F. I. in the framework of the regular army units was published Sept. 23, but had been strongly opposed by the French "resistance" chiefs.

In many parts of the country, local "resistance" groups flatly refused to submit to the military commanders who ordered the disbandment of the "resistance" forces.

Negotiations between the Commissioner of War André Diethelm, the Army Chiefs and the members of the "National Resistance Council" have now resulted in an agreement according to which the General Staff of the military "Resistance" will keep a hand in the liquidation and in the integration of their forces. Officers of the F. F. I. will be attached to French Army General Staff as well as to the staffs of all regional army commanders. The Army will carry out the merger of the "resistance" forces and the regular units through the intermediary of a "Direction of the F. F. I." newly established as a special department in the French Ministry of War.

This settlement of the ticklish F. F. I. question constitutes without doubt an important victory for the French "resistance" who have succeeded in forcing the French Generals to accept their collaboration in the building up of a new French army.

Participation of the "resistance" in the reorganization of the army will enable their leaders to neutralize the intentions of those reactionary generals who wanted to liquidate the "resistance" for political reasons.

Integration of the "resistance" units will materially strengthen the French regular army. The number of French soldiers under arms is a military secret, but the force of the French expeditionary corps formed in North Africa and equipped with American-made arms was estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 officers and men.

According to reliable statements the French military "resistance" numbered in the average 4,000 men in every department which would bring the effectifs of the former Underground army to 200,000 men. We may, therefore, believe that, in a near future, France will be able to put more than 500,000 well-equipped troops in the field against Germany. The new army will comprise a much higher percentage of white Frenchmen than the North African corps which virtually was a combat force of French colonials, commanded by white officers, and of white technical troops.

France Wins Its Place in Allied Decisions

Continued from Page 1

in the task of the occupation of Germany—probably the Rhineland—during the postwar period. But in general the French contribution to the immediate postwar period is acknowledged in Paris as well as in London and elsewhere to depend on General de Gaulle's success in meeting the serious problems now facing his Provisional Government.

Central Authority

First and in some ways the most urgent of these problems is re-establishment of communications throughout France, and particularly throughout that section which has now been declared the nonmilitary "Zone of the Interior" and returned entirely to French administration.

This will include the task of reimposing central authority in isolated instances in certain localities of southern and southwestern France where the French Forces of the Interior have in fact been exercising control.

Viewed in perspective, this problem isn't an unnatural one in view of the relatively brief time France has been freed from German occupation and taking into account the somewhat revolutionary situation arising out of widespread "purging" of collaborationist elements.

A related problem to that of re-establishment of communications and thereby extending central administrative authority throughout metropolitan France is that of clearing up pockets of German resistance in the part of France now designated as the "Zone of the Interior."

Mopping-Up Measures

These include on the one hand the ports of St. Nazaire, Lorient, and La Rochelle where sizeable German garrisons are still holding out, hemmed in by the F. F. I. and on the other hand the gradual combing out of many thousands of German guerrillas scattered and hidden in the woods and hills of the countryside and even in some of the larger cities. These mopping-up measures constitute a primary part of General de Gaulle's task in completing re-establishment of stability and order in France.

Another task concerning General de Gaulle is that of getting French industry back to work. At present there is a serious unemployment situation due to the fact that many factories are either because of lack of coal and raw closed or working only part time materials.

This in turn is mainly a transport problem. It is one that can only be solved gradually until the end of hostilities makes available the necessary gasoline, trucks, and trains inside France.

Prices and Wages

The problem of prices and wages is equally urgent. During the four years of German occupation prices became inflated while most wages and salaries remained more or less stationary.

The gap between the two is now so great as to seem almost unbridgeable. The Government has already begun a campaign to reduce prices but without much success so far except in the case of a to a 30 to 40 per cent increase few staple foods.

It has also been agreed in theory in wages, but in practice this cannot be carried out until industry gets under way again.

In the meantime as a result of these inflationary conditions, the de Gaulle Cabinet faces an acute currency problem. Germans flooded the country for four years with an enormous quantity of French paper money derived from the daily indemnity of a half billion francs.

Invasion Currency

Since the arrival of American and British troops in France, Allied invasion currency has added to the problem.

The exchange rate at present is fixed by agreement at 50 francs to the dollar or 200 to the pound, but until recently the "black market" rate was nearer 200 to the dollar and almost 700 to the pound.

It wouldn't be surprising if the de Gaulle Government fairly soon followed the example of the Belgian Government in recalling all this paper money and replacing it with new currency. Although this wouldn't in itself solve the wages and prices dilemma, which is the heart of the inflation problem, it is an essential preliminary to any solution.

France to Fight Axis

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—France intends to wage war gainst the Axis "by all means possible" and should have a voice in all negotiations concerning the war and the peace, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said in announcing Allied recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his Cabinet as the French Provisional Government.

"France now has the place she deserves in the concert of great nations," said M. Bidault. "She has something to contribute there and her participation will be useful not only to herself but to all nations."

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Diplomatic and Trade Doors Opened by French Recognition

Continued from Page 1

dence of American good will. Recognition isn't the end, it's only the beginning of what should be mutual co-operation to further world peace and security.

Funds and Credits

There are approximately $1,500,000,000 of blocked French funds in this country. They include assets of the former French Government plus credits belonging to French citizens who either had or sent their money to the United States before the war. French representatives have been permitted to use small sums from this grand total but now they hope to have the funds unfrozen so that the duly recognized government can use its assets as it desires. The United States hopes to unfreeze most of this amount soon.

The problem is complicated, however, by the fact that the Bank of Belgium has attached some $900,000,000 on grounds that France was responsible for an equal sum which it shipped to Paris in the first days of the war but which fell to the Nazis. Also there are numerous credits here belonging to French citizens. French authorities will undoubtedly want to unscramble them to see if any are caches of Nazis or pro-Fascists.

Conferences between State and Treasury Department officials and representatives from the newly recognized de Gaulle Government are expected to open shortly on this matter of unfreezing French assets. Those funds held in the name of the French Government should be released before long if the attachment can be cleared. Turning over funds to private French individuals may run into months though.

Exchange of Ambassadors

Now that Jefferson Caffery, American representative in Paris, has assumed his duties as United States Ambassador to France. General de Gaulle is expected to name shortly a French Ambassador to the United States. Until then, Henri Hoppenot, who has represented French interests here and who recently opened the French Embassy, will take his rank as Minister.

With recognition France expects, and there is little doubt it will get, a seat on the European Advisory Council which sits in London and directs Allied politics in the war and for peace. It also expected to join the other big powers in their decisions related to German occupation, punishment of Nazi war criminals, disarmament, etc. It undoubtedly will be represented at the next meeting of the big powers to implement the conclusion of Dumbarton Oaks.

In addition, there is reason to expect that General de Gaulle may be present at any forthcoming meeting of the Big Three which has been rumored for some time.

For now, the French General represents a country that has been recognized diplomatically by its Allies, that has been promised a seat with the great powers. The potential importance of France in world affairs and maintaining world peace dictates its immediate acceptance into fellowship with Britain, Russia, China, and the United States.

Russo-Polish Issue Persists Despite Talks at Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, back in Britain after 10 days in Moscow, is expected to report to the House of Commons this week on his conferences with Premier Stalin and other Soviet officials. Mr. Churchill returned to London by air yesterday, after spending a night in Italy, where he conferred with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23 — While there is general expectancy here that Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have accomplished much at their recent Moscow conferences there is also unmistakable regret that once more the fundamental Russo-Polish issue remains unsettled.

"Useful work" has, however, been done in Moscow if the world finally understands the real issues between Russia and Poland.

It is noteworthy that on Oct. 21 the BBC in a short comment after the evening news plainly stated the divergences between these two neighbor states.

On the negative side it is significant that the fundamental issue isn't between the Polish Government in exile and the Polish National Committee of Liberation, but between the Polish Government and the Soviet Union.

Firm Stand By Russia

Agreement wasn't reached because the Soviet Union wanted the Polish Government formally to accept the Curzon Line plus extension by the Soviet-German Government of November, 1939, as the postwar Russo-Polish frontier.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk refused to accept any definitive frontier revision until the final peace settlement.

This attitude was incidentally that expressed in British diplomatic circles until a few months ago.

Acceptance would mean Poland's surrender of one of its principal manufacturing centers, Lwow, and the Galician oil fields.

Situation Outlined

Poland, it has been maintained, could be compensated by the extension of its territory in the West, bringing its frontier deep into Germany. This would mean incorporation of a large German minority—since it is questionable whether most of the Germans in this area of upper Silesia and Pomerania could be expelled to Germany as well as those from Danzig and East Prussia which presumably would be incorporated in postwar Poland—and thereby saddle new Poland from the beginning with an intolerable burden.

Relations between the Polish Government and the Committee of Liberation, have now fallen into their proper places in the background. There is little difference between them on social and economic issues and the question of the Constitution—whether of 1920 or 1935—is mainly of academic importance. How much the Committee is really representative of the Polish people is impossible to say but its main support obviously derives from being Soviet-sponsored and with a Russian Army occupying Lublin.

Relations between the Polish Government and the Lublin Committee have worsened even while the Moscow discussions were proceeding by the announcement that Stefan Wilanowski had been appointed as the Committee's representative here in London.

It is inconceivable that he can enjoy official status from the British Government while it continues recognition of the Polish Government.

Such appointment on the morrow of the Moscow talks increases the pessimistic outlook about a genuine settlement of the Russo-Polish issue.

Latest reports from both the exile Government and the Lublin Committee concerning conditions in Poland indicate [whatever the reader's viewpoint regarding respective claims of the Government or the Committee] that matters there are drifting into open unrest.

The committee blames the Polish Government for organized terrorist opposition against application of the Committee's land reform scheme; but the Polish Government asserts that its supporters in the area dominated by the Lublin Committee continue being subject to political persecution and deportations on a large scale to Russia.

The Moscow talks probably ranged over other "local" issues such as the future of central Europe, especially Yugoslavia, whose Capital has just been liberated.

Full Facts Needed

The official communiqué talked about the "union" or integration of the Government of Dr. Ivan Subasic and the Tito movement, headed by Marshal Josip Broz.

Hoped all would be done to prevent civil war in Yugoslavia when the Germans were expelled. But much more reliable information concerning the support which the national liberation movement has among Serbs, Croats and Slovens is required before it is possible to form a proper judgment on this question.

As for the Subasic government that is still without any leading Serbs in its make-up—it's as pan-Croat as the earlier Youanovich government was accused of being pan-Serb.

And it cannot be ignored that hitherto no reports from Belgrade have mentioned any uprising of the Serb population to indicate strong local support of the Tito movement.

Belgrade has in fact been liberated by Russian armies, Yugoslav, partisans, and British armaments.

Eden Defers Return

Mr. Eden remains behind in Moscow, according to official statement here, so as to continue the talks. It is hoped that he will succeed in settling many issues in central and east Europe which are still holding up the closest co-operation between all the United Nations.

For these have more than local significance, since it is an open question whether the Soviet Union is likely to commit itself more deeply in talks on the world security organization before a settlement of these matters.

Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill and whoever may be the new United States President will probably have to meet soon after the American elections. They will continue to discuss world issues, the problem of Germany, and the war with Japan.

But there is an increasing body of public opinion here which believes they won't achieve real lasting co-operation unless they also tackle the smaller problems of Poland asd Yugoslavia according to the principles they wish to see applied in the postwar world.

She Forgets Stew Has Too Many Names Now

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—A nationally-known food authority gave housewives a tip today on how to get away with serving stew to husbands who insist they don't like it.

"Just give the stew a fancy name and they'll love it," said Miss Edith Barber, food editor of the New York Sun and a member of the American Dietetic Association.

"Tell them you're serving 'boeufen daube' or 'blanquette de veau' and they'll sing your praises," she advised. "That's the way they often choose their meals in a restaurant. It works on other things than stew, also. If a man insists he doesn't like pot roast, just call it beef a la mode and he'll eat it."

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Today's Woman — Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Page

Sees Place for More Women In Research Laboratories

By Ida L. Burleigh
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There will be a place for women in the scientific field after the war, in the opinion of Dr. Katherine Burr Blodgett. When Dr. Blodgett's discovery of nonreflecting glass, popularly known as "invisible glass," was made in 1938, there were still many barriers for women to break down. These have fallen rapidly, however, before the contribution they have made in this as in other fields during the war.

As I interviewed her in her laboratory at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, New York, she skillfully divided her attention between me and her midget furnace. Agile as a child, she was on the floor watching her project one moment and dashing down the hall after materials the next. She is a diminutive person, but her energy and enthusiasm for her work are boundless. In fact, she is always jubilant when her experiments are going well.

"Women who enter the scientific field and like it are apt to be painstaking, thorough, and enthusiastic. Above all, they are conscientious. They do well in their experiments when their hearts are in their work," she remarked, exemplifying what she said in her own attitude.

Resourceful Spirit

Success in scientific research, she indicated, follows a natural urge to solve problems. "I ask girls inquiring as to whether or not they will be good laboratory workers if they have patience and persistence and are interested in tackling the problems which arise at home and at school—the everyday, unexpected things which come up and which somebody has to solve," she told me. "For example, if a drawer in the kitchen sticks, or there is a tear in a dress, or a place on the lawn where the grass does not grow, do they tackle the problem or do they leave it for somebody else to solve? If they are resourceful, all right; for scientists must solve their own problems."

Dr. Blodgett, however, does not advise a career in any field as more important to women than that of homemaking. "Good homes mean so much to the welfare of society that a woman who is married and has children is wise to devote all of her time to her home and family. Only the emergencies of war or economic necessity should take a mother away from home responsibilities," she affirmed.

Dr. Blodgett talked rapidly in a pleasant, resonant voice. Her manner is casual and unassuming; her friendliness so genuine that it puts one quickly at ease. She is a person of many interests. Her keen gray eyes lighted with pleasure as she told about her camp at Lake George, her home in Schenectady, and her Victory garden. Even in her workshop, as she deftly lifted color slides in and out of her furnace, she was planning what to do with her home-grown vegetables.

"This is a good day for canning beets," she remarked, twirling her tweezerlike tool around a curved glass.

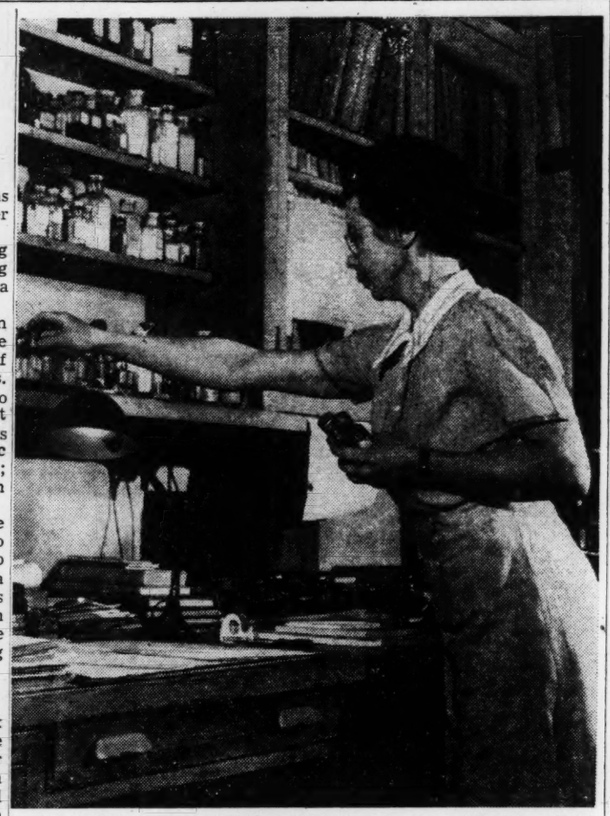
Miss Blodgett was only 21 when she found her place at the Schenectady laboratory as one of Dr. Irving Langmuir's assistants. She was the first woman ever to be admitted to work in that laboratory. Her admission was due to her outstanding scholastic record; her family connections; and the shortage of trained men scientists during 1918, she says.

After finishing her college course at Bryn Mawr, she went to the University of Chicago to obtain a Master's degree with a thesis on the absorption of gases by carbon. Her experiments in this field proved valuable in the making of gas masks during World War I.

First Cambridge Woman Ph.D.

Following her six years' work with Dr. Langmuir, a Nobel Prize winner, she was accepted for further study by Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge in England—one which opens its doors to few women. There Miss Blodgett spent two years under the guidance of Sir Ernest Rutherford, another Nobel Prize winner, and was awarded the first Ph. D. ever conferred on a woman at Cambridge University.

When she returned to Schenectady, she worked for a time on electrical problems and then began her experiments with molecular films. She found that when she covered glass with a film four-millionths of an inch thick, no light was reflected at all. The announcement of her discovery of "invisible glass" was made on December 27, 1938. Since that date, she has received several honorary degrees from universities in this country in recognition of her work.



Dr. Katherine Burr Blodgett, discoverer of nonreflecting glass, in her laboratory at the General Electric plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

Nonreflecting glass has become an important factor in today's improved photography. Films embodying the same principle that Dr. Blodgett used are now being employed in cameras, periscopes, and optical instruments. The film saves from 8 to 75 per cent of the light, depending upon the number of lenses.

"Scientific developments alone cannot be expected to raise the standard of living after the war unless our leaders handle economic and political problems wisely," Dr. Blodgett observed. "Only if a depression is averted and the factories stay open will the discoveries and inventions made during the war be of much use in the postwar era. If a satisfactory peace is won, and a high level of employment is maintained, then the standard of living may be higher than before, but not otherwise."

Dr. Blodgett, who has spent long hours working for the war effort in her laboratory at the General Electric is watching to see what civilization will do in peacetime with the tools welded to meet the war crisis.

Haying Days Are High Days for Judy

By Judy Van der Veer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I met a perplexed neighbor on the road. His hay was waiting in the fields and he hadn't been able to hire enough hands to help get it in. He must have been desperate, otherwise he wouldn't have been asking a woman to help. In our immediate neighborhood I hadn't seen many girls doing farm work. The young women were making more money in factories. I had worked in a factory, too. But now I wanted to do harvest work, it seemed a very necessary job.

I got up earlier the next morning to tend to my own cows, caught and saddled my horse, and started riding up the road. Of all people going to work that morning, I'm sure I was the most pleased with my mode of transportation. My horse was pleased, too, when we reached the dairy-ranch, for I was told to turn him in the corral and give him all the hay he wanted.

The rancher's son was hitching the team to the hay wagon, forks were tossed in, and we climbed aboard for a bumpy ride to the first big field. A binder had gone over the hay and made it into neat bundles, so it was not as difficult to handle as if it had been in shocks. There was a knack to it, though. Given a certain twist as you lifted, and it went sailing up to the wagon as if that was where it wanted to go. But I labored a few hours before I found that out.

Morning Sped By

It didn't take long to fill the first wagon, but I was ready to rest. There was no rest, though. An empty wagon came into the field, and the rancher's boy and I had to start loading that while the other wagon was taken to be unloaded.

All of a sudden it was noon! I was astonished at the speed with which half a day had gone. Though I live on a ranch and am used to outdoor work, I had imagined that working steadily, hour after hour, in the sunshine would prove very tiring and monotonous.

In a few days, instead of pitching up hay, I was the stacker. It was my job to be up on the wagon, keeping the load even. Filling up the corners first, distributing the hay in even layers as the stack grew high as a small hill. When the rancher and two of his sons were pitching up hay I had to scramble fast to keep from being buried. It was work, but it was fun.

I felt proud and important when I stood up there and drove the powerful team across a field. None of our horses could compare with Michael and Dolly. Ours are saddle horses, my biggest would look like a pony beside Michael. These were big, kind creatures, dignified and beautiful.

The days fell into a pattern. In the morning we all loaded hay, in the afternoon I took a hoe and went to labor with weeds in the watermelon patch.

You would think that simply hoeing weeds up and down the long rows of melons would become a very boring job. But it wasn't It was almost exciting.

Women For Weeders

There were many different varieties of weeds, and I had almost a fondness for the shallow rooted easy ones, after struggling with the tough, deep-rooted ones that fought for their right to live where they liked. When I'd reach the end of a row I'd reward myself with a rest in the shade of a live oak. I felt triumph when I'd look down on a newly hoed row.

I decided that my enthusiasm over weeding was akin to the housekeeping instinct. It came to me that it might be a good idea for farmers to hire more women for weeding jobs; weeding is a form of tidying up, and there must be many women who would be as pleased about tidying up a field as they are about tidying up a house. Good housekeepers, I thought, should make very good farmers.

Besides paying me so much an hour, the rancher fed me at noon. His wife, of course, was a wonderful cook; all ranch women seem to be. This was canning season, and besides her ordinary work—cooking for husband and sons, cleaning, washing, and ironing, looking after her chickens, taking care of flowers and vegetables—she was canning I don't know how many apricots every day. On top of all the work there was time for social life.

One noon there must have been 30 women there — it was a luncheon meeting of the women's department of some farm club. I looked at them around the table, and wondered if anyone could tell, at a glance, the difference between city women and ranch women. This was as smartly dressed a group as you would find anywhere. Ranch wives don't look countryfied any more.

The fields of hay seemed endless. The weeds were out of the watermelon patch before the hay was off the fields. I spent an afternoon picking apricots, and it seemed easy to be working in the shade after my bouts with the weeds. In fact, by this time everything had become easy. The beauty of that kind of job is that after a while you feel capable of doing any amount of work.

Rich Experience

Of course there are easier jobs to be had, and jobs that pay much more. All war jobs are important, and a valuable experience to the worker, but there is that about working out in a field that gives you a feeling of being in harmony with sun and rain and earth. Helping things to grow is such constructive sort of work—and certainly tilling the land is one of the most ancient and honorable forms of employment. All the modern farm machinery in the world doesn't change the primitive pattern of planting and harvesting—I liked thinking of people in all ages, everywhere, digging out weeds, taking in the hay, feeling the same glow of pride and achievement that was mine.

I wish more women would try farm work, not only because they are needed, but because work of this sort is a rich adventure that shouldn't be missed.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

The Exile's Daughter, a biography of Pearl S. Buck, by Cornelia Spencer, (Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.)

The events of Pearl Buck's life would promise to make any biography of her interesting. This one was written especially for young people, but the youngsters will have to share it with their elders. It gets off to a rather slow start, gaining in interest as the pattern of this noted writer's life takes shape. A mature reader may find this biography not completely satisfying. We, for instance, would have liked fewer pages about Pearl Buck's babyhood, and much more detail about her recent absorbing activities in behalf of better understanding between races and peoples. Yet, just as it stands, this is a book we wanted to read right through to the end, once we got past those first slow pages.

The Bread Tray, by Louis P. DeGouy. (Greenberg, Publisher. New York. $4.00.)

Not looking over-size at all, this book actually is a colossal collection of over 500 recipes for bread. Did you know there were that many possible combinations of ingredients to produce different kinds of bread? So far as we know, no previous book covers the subject of bread more completely, or in more interesting fashion. Some of the recipes come from far places of the earth. Others have come from far spaces of time, handed down through generations. With this book in her kitchen, an ambitious cook could serve a different bread every single day of the year and have enough recipe surprises left to carry her well into the next year. The best part is that, almost without exception, every recipe sounds like something very special.

Italian Cook Book, Adapted from the Italian of Pellegrino Artusi by Olga Ragusa. (S. F. Vanni, 30 W. 12th St., New York 11, $1.75.)

If you and yours like Italian food, these 386 recipes will give you ideas for something different to serve your family and friends. The book begins with broths and goes right through to desserts—making it possible to plan a whole meal right from these pages.

Sewing for the Baby, by Kay Hardy. Illustrations by the Author. (M. Barrows and Company, Inc. New York $1.98.)

This small book gives complete and practical directions for making garments to outfit babies from birth to the age of four. Measurements are given for each size, instructions are outlined for cutting patterns, wardrobe requirements are itemized, and even suggestions made—a whole chapter full—for equipping the baby's room. Doting aunts and grandmothers may pounce on the chapter "Playthings for Leisure Hours." Grown-ups will enjoy making these cunning toys as much as babies will love to cuddle them.

Cheer for Ham! Mainstay For Many Meals

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's no use giving you a recipe for baking a ham. Every cookbook has an assortment, and chances are you've your own favorite anyhow, the one used by your grandmother or Bill's Aunt Minnie, or Mrs. Smathers next door, or perhaps just one you cut from a magazine and have always meant to try. Go ahead and try it. Serve it hot, then cold, and then start doing interesting and experimental things with the leftovers. And you'll find that the best dishes, the ones your family finds most zestful, are made with the leftovers, because every scrap of meat and fat is edible and flavorsome. And in these waste-nothing days you can make hearty, rich, and meaty dishes with just a little bit of ham.

If you do start out with a whole or half baked ham, the leftover bone should be salvaged. Crack it and boil it as the base for pea, bean, lentil, or potato soup. And what soups they are, flavored with grated onion or minced chives, zipped up with a clove or two, and glorified with crisp croutons browned in the spiced ham fat, or with pale thin slices of crisped radishes with the red rind left on. And if you can scrape the marrow from the bone before boiling, the soup will still be nearly as good and you will have a rich and zesty flavoring to add to string beans or cabbage or beet greens that will lift them out of the everyday into the holiday class.

Shred bits of ham (the bits that are too small for any other use) over potato or lima bean or macaroni or cabbage salad. Shred bits of the fat and fry them brown and crisp to mix with hot green vegetables.

For an inexpensive, attractive, and hearty dish which comes almost entirely from the delicatessen store, yet has a homemade look and flavor, try

Cornucopia Salad

¼ lb. cold boiled ham, sliced thin
12 small sweet pickles (approximately)
2½ cups potato salad made with mayonnaise
½ tablespoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup mayonnaise
Seasoning
Minced green peppers, relish, chives, capers, or anything else.

Soften gelatin in cold water, then dissolve over heat. Cool, but do not chill. Add mayonnaise and mix evenly. Add all other ingredients, except ham and pickles, and season well. Pack into a round flat-bottomed mold (a casserole is perfect) and chill until set and mellowed—overnight if possible. Unmold on bed of watercress or other greens. Cut each slice of ham in thirds and roll to represent cornucopia. Fasten each with a toothpick and put a tiny pickle in each. Arrange on the mold in a circle, open ends out, pointed ends touching in center. Very pretty and very good.

Nobody esteems Pennsylvania Dutch cooking more than do the Pennsylvania Dutch themselves, but their pride is justified, because they certainly turn out some mighty fine foods. And none to my way of thinking is finer than their Schnitz un Knepp. The original recipe is long and involved, requiring more time and labor than would seem justified, but the recipe given below, which utilizes the least desirable cut of ham, is as authentic as is consistent with modern methods.

Modern Schnitz un Knepp

1 shank of raw ham—about 3 lbs.
½ lb. dried apples (approximately)
3 tablespoons brown sugar
Small piece of dried ginger or a few peppercorns tied in a cloth
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1 beaten egg
Caraway seed if you can get it
Milk as necessary

Soak apples overnight in cold water to cover. Boil ham in just enough water to cover thoroughly, adding a slice or two of onion if desired. When almost tender, skin ham and return to water. Add soaked apples and water in which they were soaked. Add sugar and simmer, uncovered, until apples are tender. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Mix beaten egg, melted shortening and ½ cup milk and stir into dry mixture, adding enough additional milk to make a stiff batter. Add caraway seeds if obtainable. Bring liquid in ham pot to a quick boil, and drop dough by spoonfuls on ham and apples. Cover tightly and cook for fifteen minutes, by which time dumplings will be done. Serve steaming hot. Liquid may be slightly thickened with flour if desired, but that would be strictly an innovation.

For quick economy and interesting texture contrast, try

Hit or Miss Lunch Slices

Add chopped ham, any proportion, and chopped celery or green pepper or coarsely grated raw carrot (any crisp vegetable will do) to leftover mush. Add chopped peanuts too, if you like. Add anything . . . that's the charm of this boon to meal planners . . . just so it is neither bland in flavor nor soft in texture, because the mush takes care of that end. Mold in loaf pan, chill and slice. Dip slices in highly seasoned condensed tomato soup, then in coarsely rolled corn flakes, and fry, preferably in ham or bacon fat. Serve hot with cheese sauce or peanut butter sauce.

Service Moms Aim to Oust Reactionaries

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Midwest

Throughout this area groups of service mothers, and others genuinely concerned with the winning of the war and the building of a permanent peace, are banding together spontaneously to express more effectively these interests, and to counteract the work of reactionary, nationalist so-called "mothers" organizations which play chiefly on personal and political emotions.

Not all "mother" groups or other women's organizations of similar construction are associated with subversive activities or identified with narrow nationalism, these units want it known.

They regret particularly the wide publicity attained by such bodies as "We, the Mothers Mobilize for America," some of whose leaders and members have been involved in Federal action against seditionists, and who have openly promoted a negotiated peace with Germany.

Moms of America

One of the more active of these genuinely patriotic groups is Moms of America, Inc., with headquarters in Detroit. It began three years ago, without fanfare, with a resolute band of women seeking to make life happier for men in the service. In that time it has sprouted out with a membership of more than 4,000 in eight states, Michigan, Mississippi, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland.

The program of the "Moms," according to Mrs. Frank E. Phelps, of Dearborn, Mich., national organizer, is just what the name implies, trying to act as mothers for servicemen who are far from family and friends.

They do a lot of rehabilitation work, too, says Mrs. Phelps, providing books and eats and other gifts for hospitalized veterans. They work closely with the Red Cross and with the United Service Organizations units. Organized letter-writing to boys overseas is another important part of their program.

Help OPA

And in contrast with the "We, the Mothers," group, members of which once paraded the streets in Chicago seeking to stir resistance to sugar rationing regulations, these "Moms" find time to help out at the Office of Price Administration in Detroit.

High on their list of goals is the attainment of a just and permanent world peace. The Detroit unit has set up a permanent fund for promotion of work in this field.

Another ambitious organization of mothers with a sincerely patriotic purpose is the United States Army Mothers Club, organized back in 1940 in Kansas City, Mo., by Mrs. Margaret M. Jackson. This group, composed exclusively of mothers of men in the services, now has a membership of around 12,000, in half the states of the Union. It is devoted to the job of helping not only sons of members, but all boys in the service, and not only during the war, but in postwar years as well.

The chief project of the club right now is a rehabilitation fund to be used for returning veterans. Postwar plans, including use of this fund, will be the subject of the national convention of this group to be held in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 19 to 21. Mrs. Alice W. Hiatt of Kansas City at present is National Commander.

American War Mothers

American War Mothers, founded during World War I, now includes mothers of men in service in World War II, and is active in their behalf, and is wholeheartedly behind prosecution of the war. It has 500 chapters in 35 states. Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, of Milwaukee, Wis., is its President.

Of significance in respect to the need for action to cancel out the work of the nationalist "mother" groups is the program of The Gold Star Mothers, of Nashville, Tenn. This organization, headed by Mrs. Thomas C. Lackey, recently wrote to President Roosevelt asking that it be assigned "some specific duty which it can perform toward winning the war."

While awaiting a reply, though, they have been busy. Recently these mothers sponsored a Labor Day celebration here at which it was sought to bring together all classes, and to stress the need for a strengthening of ties with which to combat "growing movements against racial tolerance in the United States."

Want to Help

Soldiers at near-by stations are invited into the homes of these mothers to eat fried chicken, hot biscuits, and country ham, and to tell about their own mothers and sweethearts.

"In most of their letters to us," says Mrs. Lackey, "our sons asked us to keep the good fight going on the home front. As a group we would like nothing better than some vital task which we could perform for our nation."

Aimed more directly at meeting the challenge of the "mother racket" is the Blue Star Mothers of America, which held its convention at Cleveland this spring, and adopted a program to "show mothers belonging to subversive groups that such ideas are un-American."

Blue Star mothers in each community have been appointed to report on any "such un-American group, not from a Federal Bureau of Investigation approach, but to help check them."

This group is not to be confused with National Blue Star Mothers of America, formerly Crusading Mothers of Philadelphia, one of six groups named by Patricia Lochridge in an article in the June issue of the Woman's Home Companion, as "making the sacred name of mother a national epithet for intolerance and hate." The others in this list were: We, the Mothers Mobilize for America headed by Mrs. Lyrl C. Van Hyning, of Chicago; Mothers of Sons Forum; American Mothers; Loyal American Mothers, and Mothers and Daughters of Pennsylvania.

New News Agency In Italy Called ARTI

ROME, Oct. 24 (Reuter) — Founding of a new Italian news agency — Agencia Radio Telegrafica Italiana—designed to replace the former Stefani Agency was announced in newspapers here.

The promoters said that the new organization—ARTI for short—comprises the publishers of the Roman dailies and other organs printed in Liberated Italy.

ARTI will have a Constitution and purposes similar to those of the great British and United States agencies, independent of political parties and financial groups.

Its ownership will be co-operative and its guiding principle the freedom and objectivity of news.

The news agency, the announcement added, now awaits the sanction of the Italian Government and the Allies.

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Californian Anti-Liquor Group Wants Present Laws Enforced

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Enforcement of liquor laws as they now stand on the statute books of California will, by the weight of its own persuasiveness, arouse a public demand for further suppression of the saloon.

This is the position taken by the California Drys, Inc., Statewide group militantly determined that Section 22 of Article XX of the State Constitution, which was adopted by the people 10 years ago this coming November, will become something more than a paper expression of popular opinion.

The California Drys are not trying to "put something over" on men away at war, they insist. They are simply declaring that now is the time to practice honest enforcement of a law that was enacted when everybody was at home. They are taking batches of complaints alleging evasion of the law's intent before the State Board of Equalization, responsible for licensing liquor dealers, and when the Board does not listen, they are taking their cases to the courts.

Intended to Banish Saloon

E. E. Covert, Secretary of California Drys, believes that when the people amended their Constitution, following the repeal of national prohibition, they intended that Section 22 would prevent the return of the saloon to California. But in the everywhere evident presence of the saloon masquerading as cocktail bars and restaurants serving a below-minimum of food he finds convincing proof that the people's ultimatum is being evaded by politicians friendly to the liquor interests.

"I think that Robert W. Kenny, the Attorney General, is our principal antagonist," says Mr. Covert, noting reasons to support his charge.

It is widely agreed, Mr. Covert points out—and he does not dissent—that Mr. Kenny is an excellent lawyer, but he says it is equally well known that he was an enthusiastic backer of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and that he sides constantly with interpretations of the law favorable to lax enforcement by the State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Covert recalls that in 1933 Mr. Kenny was marshal of the Repeal Associates parade in Los Angeles, just at about the time he, a Democrat, was appointed to the Superior Court bench by a Republican Governor. In 1939, as a State Senator, Mr. Covert says Mr. Kenny introduced a bill to repeal the Liquor Nuisance Abatement Act. Two years previously, sitting in the Law of Motions Court, Mr. Covert adds that Mr. Kenny had sustained a demurrer in an action brought against a Compton dance hall on the grounds that it was violating the act just mentioned.

Law Is Specific

"It looks to me," summarizes Mr. Covert, "as though his wet stand is a matter of politics. I think that in the last State election the liquor people promised to support a Republican candidate for Governor in return for support of Mr. Kenny, a Democrat."

It will, of course, be remembered that this campaign was waged along nonpartisan lines, and that Mr. Kenny had professional qualifications, all apart from his liquor stand, for the job. However, Mr. Covert's deduction is made from the unquestionable basis that the liquor interests are politically powerful in California. He cites such pressure groups as the Southern California Business Men's Association and the Southern California Tavern Owners Association, and he could name others in the northern part of the State.

A bill to take liquor control out of the hands of the State Board of Equalization is going to be heard about presently. Mr. Covert thinks the bill is simply another evasion. California has adequate liquor control law for now, he says. What is needed is honest enforcement.

Battle Between Men and the Sea

Official United States Coast Guard

The North Atlantic Vents Its Wrath

A Coast Guard combat cutter, patrolling the North Atlantic shipping lanes, runs into the fury of a gale. It is a heavy battle as the sturdy fighting ship rams into mountainous waves. This picture of storm at sea is another example of the many unusual shots made by a Coast Guard combat photographer on the deck of another combat cutter.

U. S. Arms Aid To Dictators In Americas

Continued from Page 1

is probably a mistaken notion of the Good Neighbor Policy and in the belief that these dictators could bolster the Allied war effort, Washington has permitted the shipment of arms to the governments of each of these four countries.

Looked at in relation to American armament exports to the Allies in Europe, these shipments to Central America are so small as to be hardly noticeable. But they have been sufficient to put almost all the trumps in the hands of the dictators there. While the 13 warplanes shipped to Somoza of Nicaragua would not make a dent on the western front, they are enough to stop in its tracks any uprising of poverty-ridden and fearfully exploited peasants. In fact, it has been reported that American planes have been used to strafe unprotected villages which had revolted against their iron-handed overlords.

Thus the question inevitably arises whether Washington should permit the continued export of arms to such nations, whether in Central America or elsewhere, as are patently undemocratic. To do so would be to open this country to the charge of making possible the continuation of dictatorships.

Policy Hit

A number of United States officials directly concerned with the problem of Latin America feel strongly that it is both morally and politically wrong to put American arms in the hands of such men as Somoza, Carias and others regardless of how much lip service they pay to the Allied cause.

It is contended that the policy of permitting dictators to buy arms in this country may very well be used as anti-United States propaganda in the future and that this country would have no legitimate comeback. It is not at all difficult to imagine the leader of some revolt blaming Washington for the blood shed by his followers.

Regardless of the political expediency of befriending these dictators, there is also the moral question. It is asked what justification there can be for the greatest democracy in the Western hemisphere to support with arms shipments regimes which are the complete antithesis of everything America stands for.

Honolulu Pastor to Oppose Plan to Bar Land to Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 24 — The Rev. Galen Weaver, pastor of the Church of the Crossroads, in Honolulu, Hawaii, is in Colorado to campaign against Amendment No. 3, which will be on the State ballot Nov. 7, by petition, and which would bar aliens, ineligible for citizenship, from owning land in Colorado.

The amendment was aimed at those of Japanese ancestry who came to Colorado after Pearl Harbor. The Rev. Mr. Weaver says that there is "not an iota of truth" in any of the sensational reports about Japanese sabotage in the Hawaiian Islands on Pearl Harbor day or since, and no espionage save by the staff of the Japanese consulate in Honolulu.

He came to Colorado at the invitation of the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, which is headed by Dr. R. G. Gustavson, acting head of the University of Colorado, and which was formed to combat the amendment.

On Ballot by Petition

He said such an act would be ineffective, it would worsen our standing in the Orient, including China and the Philippines, and it would heighten our racial troubles here at home.

The measure was put on the ballot by petition of approximately 35,000 Colorado electors (26,943 being required) last spring after the Colorado Assembly, in special session, failed by less than the two-thirds required vote to place such a proposed amendment on the ballot through legislative action.

The petition was thereupon circulated by a group of citizens centering in Weld County, home of much of the huge irrigation development of northeastern Colorado.

The War Relocation Authority says there are 7,986 persons of Japanese ancestry living in Colorado, of whom 5,772 are American citizens. Farms are owned by 164 persons of Japanese Americans. Of 64 farms owned by aliens nine have been bought since Pearl Harbor.

Amendment Condemned

The Colorado Conference of Social Welfare has passed a resolution condemning Amendment No. 3, and Baptists of Colorado, the Colorado Presbytery and other church groups have gone on record against the amendment as un-Christian and un-American. The Baptist convention declared the amendment, if adopted, would "only foster unfair discrimination, race hatred, race violence and retaliation at a time when the ideology of raceism is cursing the world. It is undemocratic, because the vague wording of the Amendment makes it possible to use it at any time against any minority, whether racial, economic or cultural."

The Baptists also declared it would penalize the parents of many Japanese-American boys who are in the United States armed services "fighting for democracy."

The Rev. Weaver's sponsors include the Denver Council of Churches, the Denver and Colorado Councils of Church Women, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Rocky Mountain Farmers' Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

Bargaining Elections For Western Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board directed yesterday that seven collective bargaining elections be held among the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company. About 60,000 will be eligible to vote.

A majority of the three-man board turned down the proposal of the Congress of Industrial Organizations union that more than 100 district and city units be established, saying that its adoption would result in a "crazy-quilt."

The employees in each of the company's six geographic divisions as well as the home office, will vote whether they wish to be represented for collective bargaining purposes by the Commercial Telegraphers Union, American Federation of Labor, the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) or by neither.

The seven units are the Metropolitan, Eastern, Southern, Gulf, Lake, Pacific and the home office in New York City. The election will be held within 90 days.

Truman Takes Senate Purge To Wisconsin

WITH TRUMAN en Route to Madison, Wis., Oct. 24 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri carried into the Republican-claimed Wisconsin today his challenge to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to rid his party of eight Republican Senators he called "isolationists," among whom he listed Senator Alexander Wiley, the junior Senator from the state.

As President Roosevelt's fourth term running mate he will "hammer home this challenge" at every opportunity in the belief that foreign policy "is the most important issue in this election."

He left Minnesota last night after issuing a statement in which he said the Republican standard bearer should ask the defeat of isolationists to back up his "strong foreign policy" assertion or "the people must assume he is another Harding."

Senator Truman called upon Governor Dewey to "repudiate" Republican Senators Taft of Ohio; Nye, of North Dakota; Tobey of New Hampshire; Danaher of Connecticut; Wiley of Wisconsin; Reed of Kansas; Davis of Pennsylvania, and Milliken of Colorado.

Dewey Pledges Sound Cabinet Free of Internal Dissension

Continued from Page 1

tion for the tremendous tasks ahead of us."

And again;

"What kind of a government is this that even a war cannot make it sober down and go to work? Our country cannot afford the wasteful luxury of incompetent people in high places who spend their time fighting each other."

Governor Dewey has been blunt enough and specific enough to name names in his discussion of "quarrelsomeness and inadequacy" of the Roosevelt Cabinet, and while he may be tempted to expand his list before the campaign is over, he puts foremost in his "house cleaning plans" and his criticism of Federal policies the names of Henry Wallace, Jesse Jones, Harold Ickes, Frances Perkins, and Henry Morgenthau and, as he says, "a host of other political job-holders."

"Shall we perpetuate one man in office for 16 years in order to accommodate this motley crew" he asks. "Shall we expose our country to a return of the seven years of New Deal depression because my opponent is indispensable to the ill-assorted, power-hungry conglomeration of city bosses, Communists, and career bureaucrats which today compose the New Deal?"

Criticizes Officials

Governor Dewey has not left many high Federal officials without stinging criticism, but he centers his main attack where he contends it really belongs—not on the weakly supported members of the Cabinet but on the President for surrounding himself with a "weak Cabinet," for undermining their authority by establishing a maze of over-lapping agencies, and for seeking through this complicated setup to retain all authority in his own hands to be delegated or withdrawn at will.

"This towering confusion of agencies," he asserts, "has marked a serious backward step. With multiple Federal agencies pulling in opposite directions, we have been yanked from crisis to crisis. It's time to restore orderly, competent, honest government. That's why it's time for a change."

Campaign Notes—It looks as though the isolationists are just not considered "polite company" by either side in this campaign. Mr. Roosevelt sharply criticized the voting record of the Republican isolationists in Congress, and at his press conference aboard his train yesterday, Governor Dewey replied not by defending the G. O. P. isolationists, but by remarking that the President had quite a few in his own Party. Governor Dewey took pains to point out that there are "isolationist Democratic chairmen of Congressional committees," but declined to name them on the record. He said he wasn't going to make a point of them in his remaining speeches.

View on Council

The Governor also indicated that he does not plan to go into a detailed discussion of the President's proposal that the American representative on the United National Security Council be "endowed in advance" with Congressional authority to vote with other member-states the use of force to prevent aggression.

"I'll discuss it in general terms," he told correspondents. "I don't know to what extent I'll commit my Party or myself to a precise formula on a subject which is still under negotiation."

A question as to whether the Governor thought that the power to direct the use of American forces against an aggressor rested primarily with the President rather than with Congress, brought from Mr. Dewey the reply that this was "a matter to be worked out between the executive and legislative branches of Congress."

Red Cross Vet Aid Held Immediate Task

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP) — American Red Cross Services to veterans of the present war, is not a postwar problem but an immediate task, Robert S. Wilson, Washington, Assistant National Administrator of Red Cross Services to the armed forces, said Oct. 23.

Speaking at the opening of a four-day conference of the National Committee of the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Councils, Mr. Wilson said: "It is not a question of when will we have service to veterans. That service has already begun to more than 1,250,000 discharged men and women of this war."

Mr. Wilson cited the confusion which followed World War I in rehabilitating veterans and said that the Red Cross is working 24 hours a day to see that "those mistakes will not be repeated."

Mrs. Archibald MacLeish of Washington, National Chairman of the Camp and Hospital Councils, reviewed the achievements of the organization. She said more than 15,000 day rooms at military and naval stations have been furnished by the Council and demobilization "will intensify the need for our work."

Heavier Rocket Launcher Outshoots Famed Bazooka

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP)—A new 22-pound rocket launcher, already being used in Southwest Pacific fighting, has been developed by the Ordnance Department, Maj. A. H. Gardner, Jr., commanding officer at the Lake City Ordnance plant, revealed today. The new rocket launcher is much larger than the famed bazooka and possesses a greater range.

Known as the M-12, the launcher is designed to fire a rocket weighing in excess of 38 pounds, with an explosive effect similar to a 105-mm high explosive artillery projectile. One man can carry the 4.5-inch rocket launcher, with a simple constructed tripod arrangement used as a mount.

Mexico Scents Nazi Methods In Argentine Activity There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 — Argentina has been courting Mexico in two ways: One is an outright effort to promote trade between the two countries, an effort which under normal circumstances might be considered merely a manifestation of strengthened ties between two American nations, but which in view of the militaristic politics of the Farrell dictatorship must be regarded in a different light.

The other appears to be "cultural penetration" which has, in addition to economic motives, the spread of Falangist ideology. This program is carried out in the traditional Nazi fashion, through the persons of seemingly innocuous individuals who enter Mexico in the guise of artists, writers, athletes, and so on.

While many of the facts are of that illusive type, there are enough on record to support the assertion that Argentina is up to no good in Mexico. Part of the Argentine's interest in Mexico lies in hopes of obtaining raw materials which she desperately needs for her armaments program, and other commodities which she is not receiving because of the war.

Was Tin from U. S.

Within the last few weeks, 620 tons of tin plate were stopped on a boat bound for the Argentine by Mexican customs officials who had permitted the boat to be loaded, then swooped down and refused clearance. Earlier, before the officials caught on to what was happening, 120 tons got through.

This tin was of U. S. origin, sold to Mexico under priority policies of the WPB. It was purchased in Mexico by Argentine agents who have been buying, among other commodities, as much rationed U. S. goods as could be found for sale. These were goods sold to Mexico by the U. S. to care for minimum needs, but not available to Argentina because of her political sympathies.

Last June Mexico was visited by Juan Alberto Bracamonte, Secretary of Propaganda of "The Inter-American Economic Institute" of Buenos Aires, who proposed to organize a branch of the Institute in Mexico "for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating trade between Mexico and Argentina." Branches existed already in other Latin American countries. The project was supported by the National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico which called a meeting of prominent Mexican businessmen to hear Señor Bracamonte's proposal.

But Señor Bracamonte's proposition was never presented. A few minutes before the meeting was to open, the presiding officer announced that the meeting would have to be postponed as "the agenda had not been completed." Despite this fending off, Señor Bracamonte was in touch with many important Mexican businessmen during his stay.

Soon after the Farrell Government came into power a deluge of arrivals of Argentine night-club singers, movie actresses, economists, financiers, writers, athletes, song composers and publishers began to hit Mexico. Every few days Mexican newspapers have announced the arrival of some singer or dancer who has made the expensive air trip from Argentina. Since many of these arrivals appear to be hardly of professional level to afford such a trip, it is supposed they are subsidized by the Argentine Government. One recalls the German "salesmen" and "travelers" who infiltrated through Latin America and elsewhere during the mid-thirties.

Trade with Argentina, interrupted by the war, sprang up again within the last year when Mexico's shortage of corn and the consequent purchase of this commodity from Argentina gave the latter an excuse to offer her boats for the cargo, opening water traffic again. Six Argentine boats are now touching Mexican ports. Mexico is purchasing some 100,000 tons of corn from Argentina this year; and on these boats, which average about two sailings a month, are coming up such other products as: lard, wool, hides, tanning extract, casein, canary seed, tinned beef, stearic acid, edible and nonedible tallows, leather goods, such as shoes and handbags, pharmaceutics, and quantities of Argentine literature.

To meet expenses, the boats naturally needed return cargoes; so Argentine agents, mostly Mexican "coyotes" (sharkers) acting for the Argentine Government, set about buying up whatever they could lay their hands on, including scarce goods which Argentina can't get from the U. S. or other countries.

Why Argentina should seek trade with a distant country when she has neighbors at her doorstep is logical for the above reason and also because a militaristic government, bent on arming itself, is ready to trade with anyone who can furnish what it needs and is at the same time a consumer of its products. Argentina is deficient in iron, steel, bauxite, lead, tin, petroleum products and could use more of practically all the raw materials of war. Mexico is rich in such materials. With Argentine boats already plying Mexican waters, it is natural Argentina should want to avail herself of the opportunity they offer.

Bricker Urges Need for Aiding White Collar Man and Farmer

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio today pictured the white collar worker and the farmer as "the neglected men" of America, and said that for the sake of the nation's economic and social stability something must be done for them.

Earlier, in Denver, he declared that he believed the Senate should continue to ratify any treaties with other nations.

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee took this position at a press conference when asked for comment on President Roosevelt's suggestion that America's representative at a security council be endowed in advance, by constitutional means, with authority to act.

"I am in favor of living within the Constitution and carrying on negotiations within constitutional power," said the Ohio Governor.

He asserted he did not favor "giving great blanket authority to the President of the United States in international affairs any more than I am in respect to national and domestic affairs."

"The Congress of the United States—the New Deal Congress—almost ruined this country by giving him unlimited power and a blank check," Governor Bricker added.

Asked for his opinion on reciprocal trade agreements, Governor Bricker replied that they would need a "complete overhauling" after the war, but that world currencies first should be stabilized.

"We can't make America a dumping ground for cheap labor products from abroad," he said.

Purported Willkie Letter Gives Views

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24 (AP)—A letter purportedly written by Wendell L. Willkie in which he had dedicated himself "to the removal of the present Administration from office," was made public here today.

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee's letter, written on Mr. Willkie's stationery and dated May 5, 1944, said:

". . . I am, and have been, dedicated to the removal of the present Administration from office, but I firmly believe the only way this can be accomplished is for the Republican Party to measure up to the responsibility it is seeking.

"No one can be more anxious than I am for the Party to so measure up and no one will work harder than I will to bring this about. . . ."

The Willkie letter, made public today, was addressed to Early L. Jolly, general agent for an insurance firm in Evansville, Ind., who submitted a photostatic copy of it to Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis Star. The letter was published today in the Star.

The date of the letter was a little more than a month after Mr. Willkie withdrew as a G. O. P. presidential candidate this year after failing to get any pledged delegates in the Wisconsin primary. At Omaha last April 5, he said: "It is obvious that I cannot be nominated."

Look Out, Hollywood, for S. P. C. S. A.!

GADSDEN, Ala., Oct. 24 (AP)—Correspondence showing how Southerners feel about "the mutilation of their accent" will be presented to Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America, says Walling Keith, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Southern Accents.

Mr. Keith, who is Editor of the Gadsden Times, yesterday reported a flood of mail, some of it containing "mighty happy encouragements," as a result of press stories about the recently formed S. P. C. S. A.

He added, however, he might be forced to flee into the "Coosa River swamps to escape irate West Virginians." Rejecting an application for an S. P. C. S. A. chapter in that State, Mr. Keith declared in an editorial that West Virginia and "real southern" accents are dissimilar.

Whether Knoxville, Tenn., is a southern-accent center will be decided, the Society founder said, by a committee to which he said he would appoint Senators Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, John Bankhead of Alabama and Carl Hatch of New Mexico.

Pioneer Operator To Telegraph Again

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 24 (AP)—A 96-year-old attorney who as a boy of 13 tapped out the first message from Utah on a trans-continental telegraphic circuit, returned today to send again in Morse code the historic words.

William A. C. Bryan, of Nephi, Utah, was personal telegrapher to Brigham Young, Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Church leader and Acting Governor of Utah Territory, when telegraph circuits to the West Coast and the East were spliced here, ending the days of Pony Express.

In 1861, from a little Main Street telegraph office, he tapped out this message to President Lincoln:

"Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and the laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed."

Mr. Bryan was to send the same message from the same spot at noon today.

G.I.'s Rip Flag From Labor Picket's Sign

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP)—A group of soldiers, several of them wearing overseas service ribbons, seized a placard from a union picket near the busy downtown intersection of 12th and Baltimore and removed a United States flag which had been attached to the sign.

The spokesman for the soldiers, a sergeant wearing several service ribbons, ordered the picket to take the flag off the placard. The picket, representing the Painters' District Council No. 3, American Federation of Labor, refused.

"I fought for that flag overseas, and I don't like to see it profaned by that sort of thing," the sergeant said. "Take it off."

"We aren't going to bother you," witnesses quoted the sergeant, "but if you try to put a flag on this sign again we'll not only take it off, we'll tear your sign up, too."

Union officials did not identify the picket, but said he was protesting the use of nonunion painters in redecoration of a store. They had no comment immediately.

Mexican Steamer Is Sunk

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — The 7,000-ton Mexican steamer Juan Casino, largest vessel of the Mexican Petroleum Administration, was sunk Friday off the Georgia coast in a collision with an unidentified ship, the Petroleum Administration has announced. Of the crew of 45, 11 were saved.

Cash Awards Offered To Boost Vote Turnout

ROSWELL, N. M., Oct. 24 (AP)—Roswell's two daily newspapers, the Morning Dispatch and the Evening Daily Record, announcing they feel a "community responsibility" to help turn out a sizable vote in the general election, are backing with cash their editorial pleas for readers to go to the polls Nov. 7.

Their procedure was to zone the town and county and offer prizes to districts producing the greatest ballot totals, based on percentage of voting strength. The awards will be made through the public schools to Parent-Teacher Associations in the winning districts.

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Fall of Belgrade-Debrecen Perils Nazi Southeast Front

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—The collapse of the whole of Germany's southeast front is foreshadowed in the recent fall of Belgrade and Debrecen.

The Yugoslav capital, throughout centuries, has been the great outpost of central Europe in the southeast. Its occupation by the Russians means the German General Staff can write off all prospects of controlling the Balkans—in fact, the Germans can consider themselves fortunate if they are able to withdraw any large proportion of their troops still in those regions.

They know that Russian and local guerrilla forces are so favorably placed between the Carpathians and the lower Danube that the capture of Belgrade is but another step toward the removal of Hungary as German occupied territory.

Fortress Captured

The capture of the great fortress "Kalemegdan" on a promontory jutting out between the rivers Danube and Save in Belgrade gives the Russians and Yugoslav guerrillas command of the capital and domination of these two great waterways which sweep past it.

Having prevented German reinforcements from the south from reaching the German troops within the city, the Russians were able to drive the last remaining enemy forces against the Danube where they were pinned in and unable to cross, since the other bank is held by the Russians.

Simultaneously the Germans admit the Russian capture of the important railroad center of Debrecen in Hungary, only 117 miles from Budapest across rolling plains.

Near Capital

The Russians are now reported to be only 90 miles from the Hungarian capital at Tiszacsege.

The fate of Budapest is already virtually settled and no doubt it will be only a matter of time before its fall. Already the Germans realize they have little to expect from the government of Ferenc Szalasy and have allowed reports to come from neutral sources that they consider that government on the verge of collapse.

As a result of these latest Russian victories there will soon be necessary joint Allied co-operation in three or four countries in southeast Europe. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to know that the issues arisen therefrom were discussed in Moscow by Premier Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden.

Britons Look Upon Volkssturm As Sign of German Plight

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 (AP)—German military bands have been dissolved under Nazi demobilization plans and musicians will carry guns instead of horns and drums, a dispatch from Berlin said today.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 24—Britain, with its background of four years' experience in organizing its Home Army, is more encouraged than dismayed by Germany's new Volkssturm—the People's Army of men from 16 to 60.

British Home Guardsmen, now in the course of being disbanded, view with professional interest reports of how German civilians from youths to older men and even women are being mobilized in frantic haste to meet prospective onrush of overwhelming Allied armor through the Reich.

It all sounds very like British civilian mobilization of 1940. And any Home Guardsmen here will tell you how much bluff and window-dressing there was about the early days of British Home Guard defense.

Importance of the time factor in organizing home defense is emphasized by the fact that after four years of intensive and self-sacrificing training the British Home Guard emerged as a smart efficient defense force.

But it is no discredit to the Home Guardsmen to recall that in the infancy of their organization the greatest danger came from enthusiastic amateurs.

They used to creep about in the lanes and ditches of England or stand guard at key points with loaded rifles looking for possible German Parachutists, and keyed up to such a pitch that they were ready to fire at any cat which rustled in a hedgerow.

Britain knows by experience how long it takes to train a Home Army. It doesn't think the German Volkssturm likely to contribute much to halt Allied armored sweeps. Moreover, Hitler's latest proclamation and Himmler's threats only seem to confirm that Germany is in a bad way militarily.

Japan Warns People To Be Cagey on Talk

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Japanese have been officially told that they should maintain a neat tightrope balance in their conversation about the war.

"Excessive indulgence" in war talk and the discussion of "false reports" are dangerous practices, said Takahiko Okada, Speaker of the Lower House in the Japanese Diet, during a Tokyo war rally address.

"On the other hand," he said in the speech which was broadcast and heard by the Federal Communications Commission, "should the thoughts of man or public opinion be suppressed too strenuously it may be cause for an explosion."

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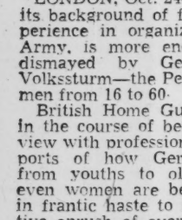

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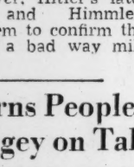

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Diamonds: Vital Peace Role Looms

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

ANTWERP, Belgium, Oct. 24—An effort will be made to repatriate Jewish diamond merchants and experts, scattered throughout the world after four years of German occupation, so that Antwerp can resume its leading role in the diamond industry, Mayor Camille Huysmans said here.

The Future:

Not long ago, in a building in the West Forties of New York, a Dutch exile emptied a small bag of what looked like rock candy onto the hard, brilliant surface of a mahogany desk. A cluster of uncut industrial diamonds lay before him.

"Lack of these is one of the reasons Hitler has lost the war," he said. And then he added significantly, "Continued possession of these will enable the United Nations to guarantee a peaceful world for many years to come."

Few persons realize the tremendously important position the diamond has assumed in this machine-ruled world. If the Allies are to retain the technological edge that will prevent Germany or some other potential aggressor from perpetrating a new crime against civilization, they must retain control of both the supply and use of this precious carbon—the hardest substance known to man.

There are two basic reasons why diamonds are essential to warmaking and, consequently, to peacemaking: (a) metal alloys are being used which are so hard that only a diamond-pointed tool can cut them; (b) industrial production has multiplied to such an extent in volume and pressure that only the long-wearing diamond can stand up under it.

Diamonds Used in Precision Tools

Diamonds are used in precision tools that turn out valves, pistons, crankshafts, and gears for tanks, airplanes, submarines and, of course, for jeeps. And diamond dust, a by-product of the industrial diamond, is used in the manufacture of such vital instruments as bomb sights, aerial cameras, telescopes, and rangefinders.

So great has been the demand for diamonds in the past year that world industry is using industrial stones at double the rate of their current world production. According to one internationally recognized authority, stocks which previously had been considered a menace to the diamond industry have melted away to a point where apprehension exists as to what may happen if consumption does not gear itself to new supply. Incidentally, a British monopoly, the Diamond Corporation, controls 95 per cent of the world's supply of industrial diamonds.

Prior to the war approximately 90 per cent of the diamond industry, including 25,000 cutters and makers of diamond tools, was centered in the Low Countries. Now, however, the major part of the industry operates in the United States and Britain, with small but expanding segments located in Palestine, South Africa, Canada, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Brazil.

Can Industry Return to Europe?

Approximately 5,000 cutters, polishers, sawyers, and other artisans are estimated to be in the United States at this time. Last year American tool manufacturers used more than 5,000,000 carats of industrial diamonds.

The question the postwar world must answer is: Will international security permit the return of the major portion of the industry to the European mainland?

When the Germans marched into the Low Countries in 1940 they struck with such suddenness that a substantial portion of the diamond industry's resources fell into their hands. Thousands of diamond merchants and workers escaped, but the only baggage most of them succeeded in getting out of Europe was their knowledge, experience, and skill.

Both in Belgium and in the liberated portions of Holland preparations already are under way to restore the diamond trade to its former pre-eminence. As early as 1941, Belgian authorities established an office in London to induce the return of Belgian cutters to the homeland.

Wage Differential Is Involved

But even if no formal obstacles are put in the way of such a restoration for security reasons, it is doubtful whether more than a handful of the highly skilled artisans now in the United States, Britain, and elsewhere will be willing to go back. Few will be able to command in Europe the wages they now receive in London and New York. This is particularly true of New York, where some cutters are paid as high as $250 for a 35-hour week.

On the other hand, some authorities point out that if the Dutch and Belgian trades can be restored to anything like their prewar pre-eminence, other cutting centers will be unable to compete with them because of low production costs on the Continent, although it is conceded that American mass-production methods and mechanical improvements may be able to overcome this differential.

In any event, careful supervision, if not strict control of the diamond industry, seems certain to follow the coming of the peace.

The diamond has become a war worker. The future will demand that it also become a peace worker.

Canada Leases Key World Postwar Air Base; Goose Bay Control Bolsters Montreal Parley

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—It is generally accepted here that Canadian delegates to the Commonwealth civil aviation meeting which opened at Montreal yesterday, the preliminary conference to the international meeting at Chicago, will not advance the original plan suggested to Parliament last spring by C. D. Howe, Canada's Air Minister.

Mr. Howe proposed establishment of a world air authority with very considerable regulatory powers. The proposal did not accord with the views of the United States, and the United Kingdom as well "reluctantly" turned thumbs down on it.

This meeting at Montreal will not, it may be assumed, endeavor to establish any Commonwealth blocs. There will, however, be plenty of room for discussions on proposals published recently by the British in a White Paper and the views that have been made public a short time ago by Australia. Canada has not given out any further suggestions, but the authorities have been giving careful thought to modifications of the original proposal for a world air authority.

British Attitude Explained

It is considered unlikely that any type of world authority will be agreed on in Chicago beyond one concerned wth technical matters, airworthiness of planes, communications, etc., but there is a deep concern in this country over the need of arriving in Chicago at some code of conventions on a considerably wider range.

The British attitude, according to the suggestions in the White Paper, is based on the assumption that the heavy demands of war in the United Nations will make it possible for a considerably larger number of planes to be ready to take the air on commercial and passenger routes than the maximum air traffic will demand. It admits that international competition is natural and salutary. It is against a state or cutthroat competition without any form of regulation which would mean a permament oversupply of aircraft on world routes.

The British suggest that encouragement and opportunity be assured to small nations to take their place in the air routes, if these nations wish to do so and can operate their services on an economic basis.

Australia recognizes that the suggestion made in conjunction with New Zealand when the two Dominions made their agreement in January, 1944, for an internationally owned and operated trunk authority is unacceptable. It advocates an international authority with more limited powers.

There will be many inter-Commonwealth air questions to be decided at Montreal. Some of these will be related to the 10-cent aerial postal service which formerly applied to the armed forces but which was extended in August to civilian mails to and from countries in various parts of the world. There will be representations from Australia and New Zealand on aerial services to these Dominions.

Significance of Parley

The real significance of the Montreal meeting, however, rests on it being a vestibule parley to the conference at Chicago. If it is found that the members of the Commonwealth hold fairly parallel views on the fundamentals which they consider should govern postwar aviation, the chances of reaching satisfactory agreements at the international conference would be to that extent improved.

The British White Paper shows clearly that Britain supports the fullest degree of international co-operation. From discussions in the House of Commons here in Ottawa and from opinions known to be held by the Government, Canada is equally strong for international collaboration in finding a solution for this very knotty postwar question.

Canada has a long line of coast on three oceans, the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic. From the point of view of air traffic, the windows even of the Arctic will be opened in the future. This country is quite air-minded, as its record in this war shows very clearly. It has its staging route to Alaska, a link with air lines to Asia, and a network of other air fields. Canada is dependent on maintaining a place in foreign trade, in which air traffic will play a part. It is, therefore, very naturally interested in securing elbow room in the air after the war.

Planes Now Built In Freed France

Recorded by CBS

Paris, Oct. 24 -

The first plane "to be built in liberated France flew over Paris recently," the British Radio reported, adding the following details:

"It was a small general transport plane, built in a factory which has been run by French workmen, following the removal of pro-German directors.

"The planes they are making have a range of 1,200 miles. They will be used to maintain communications with the French Army and carry mail and supplies to various parts of France."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 24—Acquisition by Canada of the great strategic Goose Bay air base in Labrador on a 99-year lease from Newfoundland, just announced by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, emphasizes the genuine determination of the Dominion to be a factor in postwar transoceanic air routes.

The lease of the air base, a chief way station for aircraft bound from American and Canadian assembly lines to the European battlefronts, leaves virtually undisturbed the current wartime use of the field by military and vital American, Canadian and British over-water air traffic.

But the Canadian lease of the base, a prime intermediate in the transoceanic postwar aerial schemes of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, undoubtedly casts long shadows over the coming International Air Conference of 55 nations scheduled in Chicago next month. Canada's century control now, however, lessens the possibilities of inter-Dominion squabbles at the Commonwealth Air Parley which began here yesterday.

Three of the prime trans-Atlantic routes designated last June by the United States as routes over which it had postwar intentions of flying named "a point in Labrador or Newfoundland" as an intermediate stop. But, apparently, no bid had been made by the United States for the Goose Bay airdrome, even though the Civil Aeronautics Board had listed it as one of the key airports of the future.

The Canadian lease includes American establishments at Goose Bay which are listed among the wartime properties of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay overland air routes. The American facilities at Goose Bay, it is learned, will cost Canada in the neighborhood of $9,000,000. Altogether, the field and its facilities have mounted to a cost of $25,000,000 for the Canadian, British, Newfoundland, and American Governments.

The Dominion had previously announced the purchase from the United States of the Northwest and Hudson's Bay air "staging routes" to Asia and Europe, of which Goose Bay field is a portion of the latter, at a total cost of $120,000,000.

A clause in the Goose Bay lease with the most significance to American postwar trans-Atlantic schemes does not mention the United States, however, at all. Article II of the lease reads, in part: "The question of its or their use (the base and its facilities) for civil or commercial operations after the war, and all matters incidental thereto, will form the subject of discussion between the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, and Newfoundland, and this discussion will take place not later than 12 months after the war."

Construction of Goose Bay began in September, 1941, when the need was apparent for the rapid transit of aircraft from the United States and Canada to Europe. Its runways, hangars, power stations, and other facilities have mounted to an investment of $25,000,000 in the field itself. Not only has Goose Bay served as a trans-Atlantic air transport stop, but it has also been a prime base of the Royal Canadian Air Force on its antisubmarine and convoy patrols.

Newfoundland remains in sovereignty over the air base by the terms of the lease and its laws will apply within the 120-square mile area of the field. Management and control of the base will be under the direction of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Provision has been made by the lease for the co-ordination of wireless and meteorological services with those operated by the United States in adjacent Canadian territory and the Royal Air Force Newfoundland labor, which contributed largely to the building of Goose Bay, will be employed so far as practicable at the base. Quarters also have been made available for resident Newfoundland officials.

Tanks Ordered Drained After Fire in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24 (AP)—Draining of two liquefied gas storage tanks, which remained intact after explosions and fire at the East Ohio Gas Company's plant devastated a 50-block area, was ordered today as a precautionary measure. In addition to the area already evacuated, residents of 21 properties adjoining the plant were directed to depart while drainage operations are in progress.

Saga of Restaurant Told

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 24 (AP)—Signs of the times—all in a restaurant window:

Wednesday—Waitress wanted.

Thursday—Cook and waitress wanted.

Friday—Dishwasher wanted.

Saturday—Waitress wanted. No experience necessary.

Monday—Closed.

Pledge Given To Filipinos Of Self-Rule

TACLOBAN, Leyte, the Philippines, Oct. 24 (AP)—Constitutional government under the United States flag formally was restored to the Philippines Oct. 23 by Gen. Douglas MacArthur while warfare still surged near Tacloban, the temporary Capital.

Cheers of liberated Filipinos mingled with speeches by General MacArthur and President Osmena.

"We are here in this Capital City of the province of Leyte," said General MacArthur, "to establish under the protection of your Commonwealth Government and thereby initiate the restoration to the Philippine peoples of the sacred right of self-rule."

He announced all laws of the Philippine Commonwealth government again are "in full force and effect and legally binding upon the peoples of the areas of the Philippines free of enemy occupation and control."

The stirring ceremony was on the steps of the white stone Leyte Provincial Capital building. An honor guard bugled the assembly call as General MacArthur and President Osmena rode up from the harbor jetty together.

General MacArthur introduced President Osmena who, with six members of his Cabinet, landed behind United States liberation forces on Leyte beach. They came from the United States.

Hundreds of American servicemen mingled with the Filipinos who swarmed in front of the Leyte Capitol to hear General MacArthur's proclamation.

Pressure Put Upon Dewey For Longer Voting Hours

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — With major party thunder booming on all fronts today, the New York situation in the fast-moving presidential campaign wond-up centered on pressure upon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to extend the voting hours to record the huge civilian enrollment in New York and upon activity of the Independent Republican Committee for Roosevelt through which Wendell L. Willkie Republicans are making a last-minute defection move on the issue of America's program in the postwar peace.

Civic and partisan plea for extension of New York City voting hours for the 3,227,751 civilians who qualified for the Nov. 7 ballot is before Dewey governorship counsel, Charles D. Breitel, in Albany today, with the City's Board of Elections summoned for testimony in the urgency for special legislative session enactment. Unanimous City Council indorsement of such procedure has the commendation of Mayor La Guardia, who has estimated that the 13-hour stretch between the 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. legal voting time cannot accommodate the voting machine load.

Meanwhile, reaction accumulated here today to the pronouncement by United States Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican, for liberal Republican support for Mr. Roosevelt as against failure of the Republican presidential nominee, Thomas E. Dewey, to make it clear that the "international" faction of that party is in safe control of its postwar prospectus.

Herald Tribune Comparison

A headline note was New York Herald Tribune reaffirmation of Dewey support in an editorial that renewed berating of the Roosevelt regime as an aging administration that had given open field for labor as a pressure group and had written a 12-year record of maladministration of which only summation could be "the Roosevelt chaos."

"We are well aware of the isolationism which persists among Republican legislators—as among Democratic," the editorial reads. "But it is our considered judgment that Mr. Dewey, with a fresh hand and trailing neither personal enmities nor grudges, would succeed in uniting Congress behind the necessary measures where Mr. Roosevelt would fail.

"Whatever preference a voter caring deeply about world problems might feel for the President by reason of his experience should be more than counterbalanced by this inescapable problem of congressional accord."

At the same time, Russell W. Davenport, New York head of the Independent Republican Committee for Roosevelt, furthered the spokesmanship for the late Wendell L. Willkie campaigners, with a New York Times advertisement that recommends the newly-founded Liberal Party as channel for the protest ballot of New Yorkers.

Davenport on Issues

Mr. Davenport reiterates his opposition to the theory of a fourth term and profound dissatisfaction with many aspects of Roosevelt administration, but urges that "on this single issue of American foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt has worked in the right direction" in contrast with Mr. Dewey's "vacillating pronouncements in the past, his superficial speeches in the present, his failure to renounce the support of extreme nationalists, his obvious willingness to cooperate with political leaders whose views on foreign policy are narrow and reactionary."

"On the ballots this year," he urges New York voters, "you will find that Franklin Roosevelt is the nominee of three parties—the Democratic, American Labor, and Liberal. My suggestion is that you vote on the liberal line.

"I make this suggestion because, if, like me, you are an enrolled Republican, you will surely find it distasteful to vote on the Democratic Party line—the party of Tammany anr Flynn.

"On the other hand, you will not, I believe, want to vote on the American Labor Party line—a party associated in the public mind with Communists and fellow-travelers.

"The Liberal Party is the third party that has nominated Mr. Roosevelt—indeed, the first to do so in 1944. This new expanding party is genuinely independent. It is controlled neither by city bosses nor by bureaucrats. It is unalterably dedicated to fight Communism in this country in all its hydra-headed forms; and it stands four-square for the international policies for which so many of us are determined to cast an unequivocal vote."

Liberal Party Rally

The Liberal Party had its genesis out of the American Labor Party split on alleged Communist infiltration of this eight-year-old New Deal entity in the New York picture and represents right-wing secedence with continued indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt. It is headed by Dr. John L. Childs, with Alex Rose, of the previous A. L. P. directorship, as administrator, and is sponsoring a major campaign rally of the Roosevelt campaign at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 31.

Meanwhile, all campaign observers have busy pencils for the completed New York registration figures this week end in a showing that only added to the mystery of which side the outpouring favors.

Up-state, where personal registration is required only in communities of more than 5,000 population, there was a 6 per cent drop in enrollment after a 5 per cent decrease in New York City. The up-state registrants added 1,363,117 names to the 3,226,534 recorded in the greater city. Calculations were taking into account 605,000 soldier vote applications, of which 380,000 were received from New York City servicemen.

Post Cards to Poll U.S. Pig Population

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A post-card poll of the nation's pig pens is about to get under way.

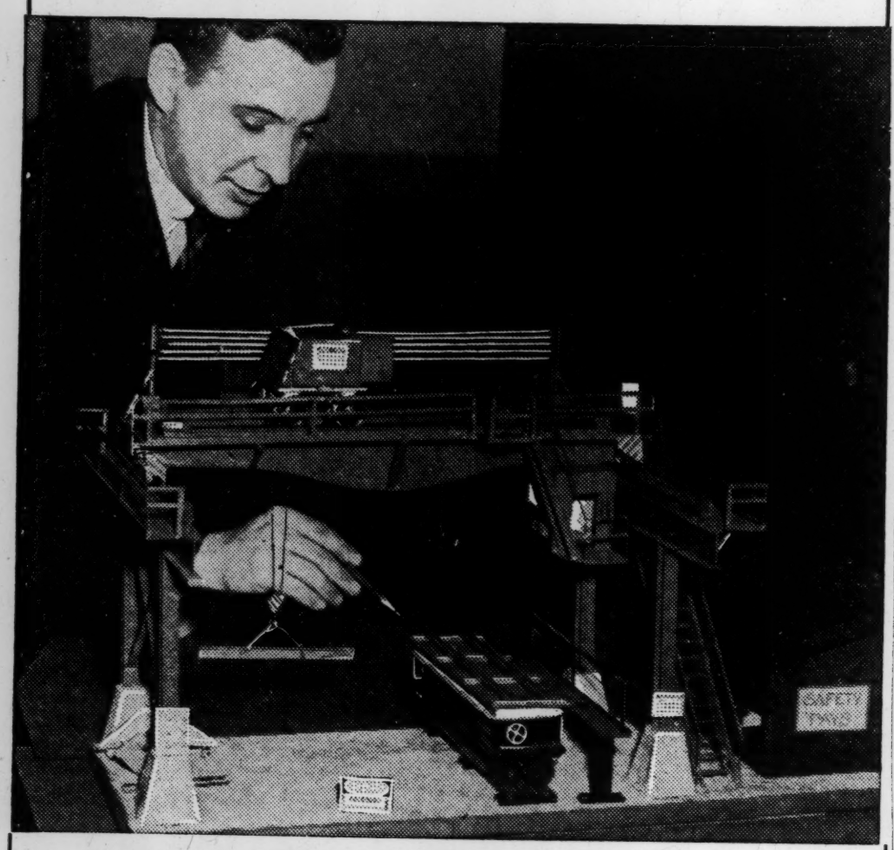
Statistics of the sty will be gathered next month by the Agriculture Department with the help of rural mail carriers. From the returns, the Department's experts expect to be able to make an intelligent guess of next year's pork prospects.

In no sense a census, the semi-annual spot check will be made among about 15 farmers along each rural route in the United States.

The Department doesn't stop with pigs when it's taking stock of the farms. The postcards request a cow count, a chicken check, a horse audit, sheep statistics, and a mule enumeration.

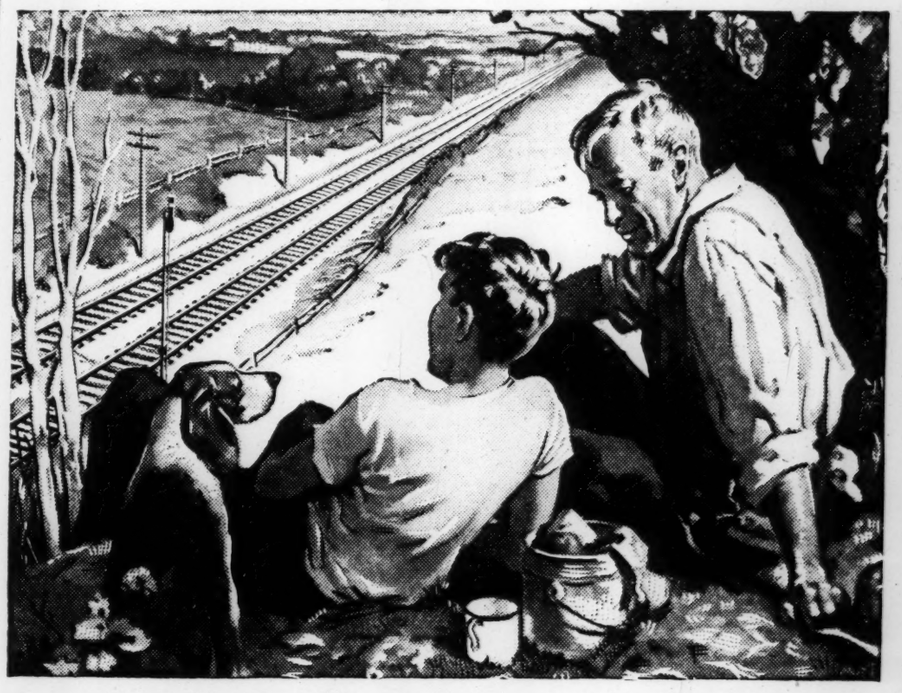
The Department will send the poll cards to its field offices early next month. By November 29 they will be in the hands of the rural carriers. The pig forecast will come out a couple of days before Christmas.

Why a Steel Mill is a Safe Place to Work



The picture above shows one reason why the steel industry ranks among the nation's first three major industries from the standpoint of safety. This toy-size model of an overhead crane used in steel mills is complete to every moving part and safety feature, and a tiny electric motor makes it run just like its giant counterpart. Built by Richard V. Milligan, safety instructor at a plant of United States Steel, it is used in classroom safety meetings to teach workers how to avoid accidents. This is only one of scores of safety devices and practices used for the protection of U. S. Steel workers. The famous slogan "Safety First" was born in the plants of United States Steel at the turn of the century.

USS UNITED STATES STEEL



Dad, where do the tracks go?

"SON, if you walked those tracks west, you'd walk into a country so big you'd feel about knee high to a grasshopper.

"You'd see Indians sure—and cowboys, too—but you'd see lots of other things. Miles and miles of grain, more sheep than you ever counted—cattle galore; sky-scrapin' mountains that look like they had a hunk of ice cream on top of 'em.

"You'd see rushin' water turnin' factory wheels and changin' yellow waste country to land green as our pasture; apples half as big as your head and trees tall as Jack's bean stalk. You'd meet friendly people, livin' on farms and ranches and in up-and-coming towns and cities that ain't much older than you, as towns go.

"Finally, you'd wind up lookin' out over the Pacific Ocean—lookin' west to where your brother Jim is with his Marine outfit. Yes, sir, if you'd walk those tracks west, you'd see a powerful lot of what Jim's fightin' for."

★ ★ ★

The Milwaukee Road tracks lead to new opportunities. You can choose your climate and scenery—the type of endeavor you're fitted for. Live in old established communities or pioneer in "young" country. If you're thinking of making a move in the post-war days look to the west and northwest!

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD
11,000-MILE SUPPLY LINE FOR WAR AND HOME FRONTS

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Not Only for the Orange Juice

NOT ONE OF THE MEN has any need to stop at a restaurant on the way to his day's work, for they have all had a perfectly good breakfast before they left home.

When they are questioned as to how it happens that they take time to gather by common consent, morning after morning, at the middle table on the right-hand wall of the downstairs dining-room of a certain restaurant, one of them replies that he does it for a *good* glass of orange juice.

"I mean, one without seeds." That is my Optimus, speaking with a sidelong look of mischief at me.

The Educator, on the other hand, says that he does it for the sake of the conversation: for a few pleasantries to chase away the fogs of sleep before he sits down at his desk.

The Friend of Youth, who is also one of the two-time breakfasters, frankly says that he comes to look at the sights. "You know, there's something new here every morning. Or someone. Or if there isn't, it tickles me just to see the old ones doing the same old things in the same old way, every day."

* * *

From what Optimus tells me, I am inclined to think that all three participants in what might be called a superimposed breakfast share that lively interest in modes and manners, and in human nature: in the return of some habitué, an utter stranger of course, who has been missing from his accustomed seat; in the game of guessing about new kinds of army or navy insignia; and even in their own bafflement at the vagaries of feminine apparel.

These observers, all well beyond military age, take a certain vicarious pleasure in trying to decipher every kind of insignia that appears in the restaurant. Branch of service marks, shoulder adornments and service stripes, insignia on caps, collars, buttons, and lapels, rating badges and corps devices, service ribbons and badges of merit, the designations of forces of foreign nations, all provide a fertile field of discussion and research. They counted it a discovery when one of them made out the big red tabs of the coastwise air patrol, they took delight in seeing a solid gold rear admiral move majestically up to the counter for his plate of bacon and eggs.

Their attitude toward the tide of young persons that sweep in at one minute before zero hour is amused but patient, as befits men whose work is largely related in some way to education. Feminine youth, learning to be stenographers, secretaries, teachers, or laboratory assistants, rushes in, reserves tables by the simple process of loading them with school-books, orders the coke and sandwich that does duty for any meal in the day, and furiously scans between bites. Then the tide ebbs with a rush as instant as its flood.

The Friend of Youth notes that whereas the learned ladies of the past were termed bluestockings, those of the present are bobby-socks, and seldom blue. The abbreviated bit of apparel that they wear inside their moccasins may be white, yellow, tan, plaid, or striped, but the *bas-bleu* has not been revived.

There are older young women, too; and others who insist on staying young. They are business women who live in rooms or tiny apartments near by and stop for breakfast on their way downtown, to the young-executive positions they hold in the clothing or fur houses, or in the studios of interior decorators. They are smartly dressed and carefully groomed, they eat sparingly but intelligently, their brief conversation is professional. From them there is little chance to glean a human interest story, for they have covered their humanity, for the moment, with the brilliant glaze demanded by their day's work.

* * *

"It's the older people, after all, that anyone with an eye for human interest will look at most," Optimus tells me. "You can distinguish a difference, for instance, between the elderly woman who still holds a job and one who is retired on a pension, or maybe has never worked at all. It isn't the way they dress, or if it is I don't know enough to see it. It's a difference in their way of carrying themselves, I think. The women who work are straighter, quicker in their motions; they have an almost strained alertness. All the ladies seem to have a rather good time among themselves, but those who are retired talk more. Maybe there's no one to talk to in their lodgings.

"We don't see as many elderly men. But there are two in particular, who have breakfast together every morning except in vacation time. They come from different parts of the city and apparently look forward to meeting for that brief time—a retired business man, as carefully dressed for the day as if he were still going to interview a customer, and the Philosopher, who continues to use his expert knowledge, and twinkles at the world with a tolerance that I think is born of wisdom.

"There's a lot of dignity about these older people, and a lot of quiet good will, too. The other day we saw one of the ladies, when she had finished her meal, open her purse and carefully pick out a couple of coins—a quarter and a nickel, I'd say—take them to the cashier's window, and then briskly go out. In a couple of minutes, a shabby little old man, a stranger, at the next table, rushed up to the cashier with something in his hand.

" 'That lady left her purse. I'll catch her!' he shouted and trotted out. The cashier looked dubious, and those of us who sat near the windows stretched our necks to see what would happen. Sure enough, he scurried along after the lady and finally caught up with her. In a few minutes he puffed in again, beaming. 'My, but she's a good walker!' he told the room, and we felt like giving him a cheer."

* * *

I'm sure it isn't just the orange juice, not even with Optimus.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Train Passing

Beside the long stretch of beach a train passes,
the whistle blows, and smoke folds across sand
in a dull black fog. Dusty miller tastes the acridness,
flattens its gray leaves sooted under breath of coal.
Dwindling into the curve of distance, the engine becomes a chimera of power,
the cars toys that children might place upon the track
lifting them into mid-air for a moment's whim.
In such a mood I might lift the past, hold it in palm of hand,
place it on its outbound way again,
knowing with certainty it will pass from the realm of the accepted
into the realm of recession, even the touch and sound of it a mirage.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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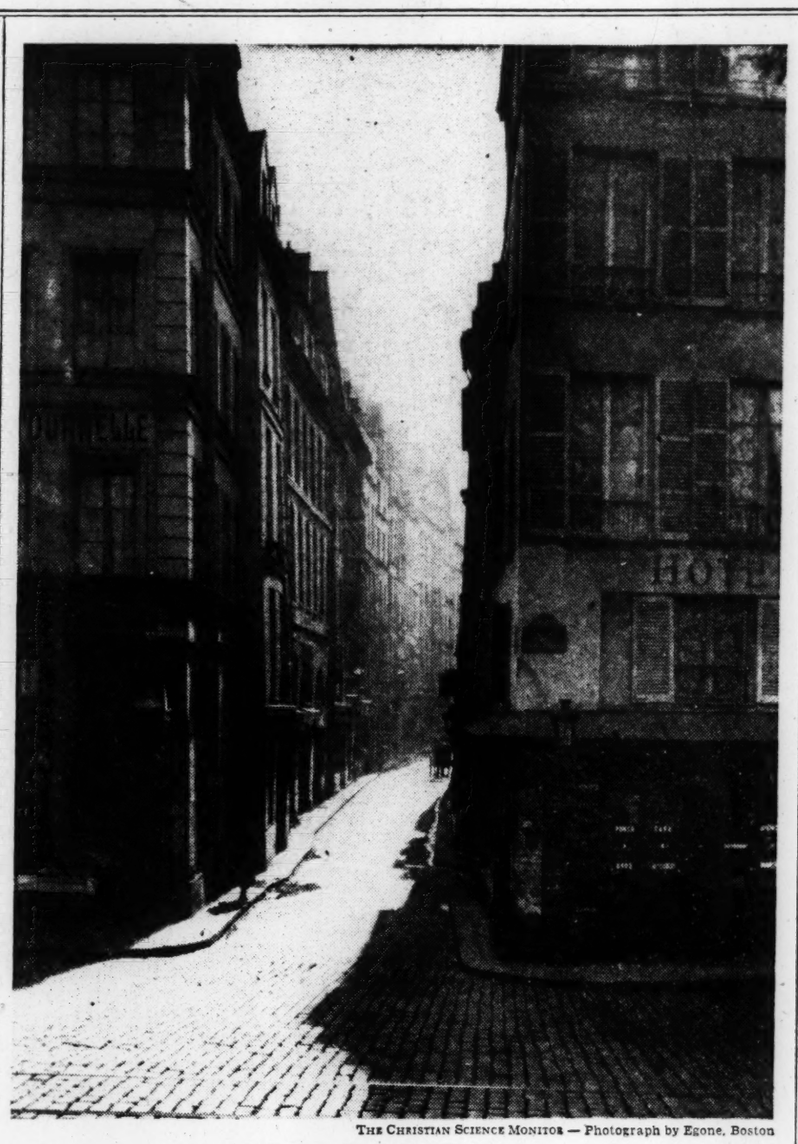

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Egone, Boston

A STREET CORNER IN PARIS

THIS PHOTOGRAPH, from the camera of Egone, comes refreshingly to the eye of one hungry for Paris. And who is not?

It need not matter whether the observer chances to know this particular portion of old Paris. For presently he will recall countless bits like it on both sides of the Seine. Deep and antique streets into which the sun penetrates only stealthily, when its high position permits the deep plunge downwards to the cobbles.

It might be a street on the Left Bank—between the little church of St.-Julien-le-Pauvre, the larger edifice of St.-Sulpice, and boulevard St.-Germain near the Cluny Museum. It might be just over the brow of the hill from where Ste.-Genèvieve lifts its ornate façade, beyond the Panthéon. Except that there, in the latter place, the sun seems to strike more warmly, women in tight black shawls sit in their doorways to knit endless socks, and birds in their latticed cages shrill merrily on the window-ledges and balconies.

Paris is ageless, or so one imagines sometimes. She has not even a bowing acquaintance with the present, for she does not tear down her ancient buildings to erect new ones as her neighbor, London, does—and will do more. And yet Paris is ever young and gay; in some moods, she seems the youngest of all cities. Remembering these things, one rejoices that Paris is free to be herself again.

Leaf Fires

They are burning old days
All down the street,
Aproned women burning
The bitter and the sweet.

Smoke floats slowly
And warm across the air,
Nourishing a hungry heart
With days that were fair.

JANE CAPEN DALE

All For Friendship's Sake

BUT THERE WAS ONE friendship, of a more intimate kind, which Whitman had formed during the last winter of the war and which was already ripening into a close comradeship that was to last for nearly twelve years. It began on a wild night when he had been to see Burroughs and was returning in a tram-car, wrapt round in his blanket-rug. He was the only passenger in the car, and as he sat there, large, red-faced, and benign, the young conductor of the car came up to him and impulsively put a hand on his knee. It was an appeal for the warmth of fellowship by one who was lonely and cold, and who instinctively sensed in Whitman a genial glow of humanity.

Peter Doyle was a young Irishman of about eighteen, the son of a blacksmith who had emigrated to Virginia. Here he had been brought up, and when war broke out, he had joined the Confederate Army. Soon wounded and taken prisoner, he was brought to Washington and there, as a prisoner on parole, he was allowed to earn two dollars a day as conductor of one of the tram-cars running upon Pennsylvania Avenue. To the loneliness of youth, therefore, was added the loneliness of exile, and being warm-hearted, he felt both acutely.

Whitman was lonely, too. For beneath all the surface contacts which he so genially made he stood apart, just as behind what seemed the extravagant candour of his poems was that "something" in his nature which he described as "furtive like an old hen." He was a lodger in life rather than a householder, and it was this which attached him so deeply to his mother, and the home which she personified. . . .

So he responded at once to Pete's mute appeal and instead of descending at his destination rode an extra four miles that night for friendship's sake. Thereafter day after day Pete would come to the Treasury Building after his work was done and wait until Whitman was free, when they would set off for the country, sometimes with a party of friends, chatting and singing, at other times alone together tramping the country roads, by night as well as day, while Whitman spouted Shakespeare or talked about the stars. . . .

It was this "being together," a primitive communion of heart and touch and glance, which Whitman craved most, and which dictated his attachments with unsophisticated or illiterate young men. . . .

Individually Pete, perhaps, best fulfilled his need by being "simple, true, sufficient: without even the knowledge of professional things—yet a rounded man." The happiness he enjoyed with him came in very simple ways, in saying good night with Pete's arm around his neck or in sitting with him on the shady side of Pennsylvania Avenue, sharing a water melon and smiling back at the smiling passers-by, while he said: "They can have the laugh, we have the melon."

For his humour was of the same simple order as his affections and he loved to indulge it with someone who was naïve and uncritical. It enriched the human bond between them and that elementary comradeship in which he took refuge from the conflict between the simplicity of his heart and the complexity of his brain. — From "Walt Whitman: Poet of Democracy," by HUGH L'ANSON FAUSSET. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942.)

Walter Scott's More Ample Canvas

BISHOP PERCY had discovered old ballads in manuscripts, but Scott encountered them in circulation among the crofters of the Border country. . . . In his "raids" into southern Scotland, Scott was not affected by prejudices in favour of antiquity or of authentic texts, since the critical school of ballad-hunters had not yet arisen. He gathered old and new, and he prized above all the spirit and the vigour of the poems. . . . The first fruits of these "raids" were the highly plausible ballads of *Glenfinlas*, *Cadyow Castle*, etc., but he soon found he needed a more ample canvas. The old balladmongers had no need of atmosphere, since they sang of the things they lived among; but Scott needed space for re-creation. So he turned to the lay; *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, *Marmion*, *The Lady of the Lake*. In paragraphs of swiftly-moving octosyllabic couplets he carries the reader with him through unfamiliar scenes and times in the wake of characters who engage sympathy by their nobility and misfortunes; but the reader draws no special advantage from the verse. It is adequate, but negligent and unremembered; the writer acknowledged as much when he read Byron's tales in verse. He abandoned the lay, and took to the novel.

The project of writing romances seems to have been an old one. Scott says it was inspired by reading *Don Quixote*, and that the first plan was to describe the adventures of a Jacobite Quixote. Between this impulse and *Waverley* (1814) there was much development, so that what emerged was a completely new genre. . . . He wrote swiftly, somewhat negligently, but with assurance, of life; characters, scenes, landscapes, atmosphere—all were ready to spring into being. Their merits, indeed, are unequal, and those composed too hurriedly after the crash of 1826 are the worse for the strain. With the passing of years it is the Scottish novels which gain in stature, and especially those which depend more on character than on history. The mental tragedy of Jeanie Deans in *The Heart of Midlothian* owes to its date and place only the attendant circumstances necessary to any narrative. In *Rob Roy* and *The Fair Maid of Perth* interest is excited by the emplacement upon the dividing line of Highlands and Lowlands, the meeting-place of two races with incompatible histories. *Ivanhoe* and *The Talisman* carry the mind back to the Middle Ages with a richly circumstantial embroidery that has dazzled the imaginations of men; but they groan beneath much dead weight of description and "tushery." *Quentin Durward* also reaches back to the Middle Ages, and is the prototype of those books—chiefly for boys—which employ the movements of an unimportant hero in order to bring before us the enigmatic great. *Kenilworth*, *The Fortunes of Nigel* and *Woodstock* are second only to Shakespeare's "histories" in fixing our conception of English history. — From "The Literature of England, A. D. 500-1942," by W. J. ENTWISTLE and ERIC GILLETT. (New York: Longmans, Green, 1943.)

Right Censorship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIME OF WAR, governments establish boards of censorship whose duty it is to examine news and forbid the publication of any information which may give help to the enemy or work against the national welfare. The primary meaning of the word "censor" is "to value" (Webster). No one knowingly or willingly parts with that which is worthy and valuable for that which is valueless and worthless. He does so only when he has been deceived or misled.

Christian Science gives us a standard or basis for our thinking which enables us to discern true values, accept and deal only in that which is right and utterly reject that which is worthless, fraudulent, deceptive, and wrong. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 263) we read, "Carnal beliefs defraud us." One meaning of the word "defraud" is "to cheat," and cheating always involves the element of misrepresentation. That which misrepresents does not proceed from Truth, but from error. The spiritual thinker, the right thinker, is not led astray or taken in by carnal, deceptive beliefs, because he knows the allness of good, is cognizant of divine facts, and understands true values.

* * *

Christian Science is the Science of God, man, and the universe. It declares and proves that God, infinite good, is the only power, the only creator. With divine logic it sets forth the eternal fact that He who is infinite good has created a universe that is like Himself—good, harmonious, and perfect. Since God is good and the only creator, He has not created and could not create anything contrary to His own nature. A perfect cause cannot bring about an evil or wrong effect. The aim of the Christian Scientist is to keep these facts uppermost in his thinking and to entertain only such thoughts as are in accordance with what he knows to be true, actual, and real.

He does not wait for a time of peril or some great crisis to keep his thinking in line with that which is true and actual. He establishes a mental censorship which scrutinizes carefully every thought that presents itself at the door of consciousness. In the Bible (Proverbs 4:23) we have this helpful injunction: "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

The aim of carnal, fraudulent beliefs is to infiltrate themselves into our experience through gaps in our mental defenses. They are powerless to do so, for our "defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart" (Psalms 7:10). We can know firmly the allness of good, its all-power, its abiding presence and supreme activity. This truth can so permeate our consciousness, so pervade our thinking, that there will be found no weak spots in our armor, no lapse in our censorship, no failure to challenge and dispel everything that is wrong. We shall find ourselves mentally hospitable to all that is noble, fine, healthy, holy, and true, and instantly alert to censor, reject, repudiate, and promptly forbid any entrance of the fraudulent, carnal, sensual, discordant, and diseased.

* * *

A Christian Scientist once found himself in what seemed to be a very serious situation. A violent epidemic was raging, with many attendant fatalities. Wherever he went there seemed to be disease and those who were talking about disease. He had very important work to do, and to leave was out of the question. There was only one thing to do, and that was to exercise a rigid censorship over his thinking. He refused to accept mortal mind's false reports, and, despite the apparent distress, he clung steadfastly to the eternal fact that good is all, that its allness was right where he was, for God is everywhere, and that every moment he was in His divine presence. When the evidence of the senses seemed overwhelming, he would get into his car, go to some secluded spot, and read from the Bible and Science and Health the great, eternal facts about God's infinite love, His saving, defending, and protecting power. As a result, he did not lose a moment from his work, but did it joyously and securely. Not only did he enjoy perfect immunity, but he was able to minister graciously to others.

* * *

Man is not a victim, but a victor. He has power from on high to walk with the Most High; his thought is potent to ally itself with omnipotence; he is never absent from the divine ever-presence. He who utilizes his divine prerogative of censorship, who is a faithful sentry at the door of consciousness, who is firm in knowing that his union with and reflection of boundless good are never severed, is safe, joyous, and well. He is not dismayed or even annoyed at what evil claims to be doing, for he arrests every evil suggestion in its incipiency and rests secure in good's sufficiency.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French].

La Censure juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN TEMPS de guerre, les autorités établissent la censure; elles remettent à certaines commissions le soin d'examiner les nouvelles et d'empêcher qu'on ne publie des renseignements pouvant aider l'ennemi ou porter préjudice à la nation. Le dictionnaire nous apprend que le verbe "censurer" a pour racine un mot signifiant "valeur." Nul n'échange de plein gré des choses bonnes et précieuses contre des objets inutiles ou sans valeur. Pour qu'il le fasse, il faudrait qu'il soit trompé, qu'il se laisse décevoir.

En ce qui concerne notre penser, la Science Chrétienne nous donne une norme, une base qui permet de distinguer les valeurs véritables; nous pouvons dès lors accepter les bons éléments, en tenir compte, et rejeter d'une manière radicale les choses inutiles, fallacieuses, décevantes, mauvaises. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage (p. 263): "Les croyances charnelles nous frustrent." Le verbe "frustrer" peut vouloir dire "frauder," terme impliquant toujours une fausse déclaration. Ce qui travestit les faits procède non de la Vérité, mais de l'erreur. S'il pense selon le droit, d'une manière spirituelle, le disciple ne se laissera point égarer ou tromper par des croyances charnelles mensongères: il sait que le bien est tout, il connaît les faits divins, il comprend les valeurs véritables.

La Science Chrétienne est la Science de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers. Elle déclare et prouve que Dieu, le bien infini, est l'unique pouvoir, le seul créateur. Elle expose avec une logique divine ce fait éternel: l'Être suprême, le bien infini, doit avoir créé un univers qui Lui ressemble, qui soit bon, harmonieux, parfait. Puisque Dieu est bon, qu'Il est le seul créateur, Il ne saurait créer des choses contraires à Sa propre nature. Une cause parfaite ne produit point un effet mauvais ou vicieux. Le Scientiste Chrétien doit chercher à ce que ces faits occupent la première place dans sa conscience, à n'entretenir que les pensées s'accordant avec ce qu'il sait être vrai, positif, réel.

Pour mettre son penser d'accord avec le vrai, le positif, il n'attend pas l'heure du péril ou les temps de crise. Il établit une censure mentale, il examine avec soin toutes les pensées qui se présentent à la porte de sa conscience. La Bible (Proverbes 4:23) nous donne cet ordre salutaire: "Garde ton cœur plus que toute autre chose; car c'est de lui que jaillissent les sources de la vie."

Les croyances charnelles trompeuses cherchent à s'infiltrer chez nous par les brèches de notre forteresse mentale. Elles ne sauraient y parvenir, car notre "bouclier est en Dieu, qui sauve ceux dont le cœur est droit" (Psaume 7:11). Nous pouvons connaître fermement la totalité du bien, son pouvoir sans limites, sa présence constante, son activité suprême. Cette vérité, notre conscience et notre penser devraient s'en pénétrer à tel point qu'il n'y aura pas de défaut dans notre cuirasse, pas de négligence dans notre censure, mais que nous récuserons et chasserons le mal sous ses multiples formes. Nous ouvrirons nos portes mentales à tout ce qui est noble, beau, salutaire, saint et vrai; toujours en éveil, nous censurerons, rejetterons, répudierons sans délai les tendances fallacieuses, charnelles, sensuelles, discordantes, maladives, et nous les empêcherons d'entrer chez nous.

Un Scientiste Chrétien se trouva dans une situation apparemment très pénible. Une violente épidémie sévissait, faisant de nombreuses victimes. Partout il était en contact avec des malades et des gens qui parlaient de maladie. Chargé d'une tâche très importante, il ne pouvait quitter son poste. Il n'y avait donc qu'une seule chose à faire — soumettre ses pensées à une censure rigide. Il refusa d'admettre les faux rapports de l'entendement mortel; malgré la détresse apparente, il s'attacha fermement au fait éternel, disant: le bien est tout, cette plénitude est ici, car Dieu est partout, maintenant même je me trouve en Sa présence. Lorsque le témoignage des sens semblait vouloir l'accabler, il sautait dans son automobile, la conduisait jusqu'à un lieu solitaire, et lisait la Bible ainsi que *Science et Santé*, méditant les grands faits éternels au sujet de Dieu — Son amour infini, Son pouvoir qui protège, sauve et soutient. En conséquence, il put travailler sans interruption, avec joie et sécurité. Il fut non seulement à l'abri de la contagion, mais capable de secourir son prochain, d'exercer la miséricorde.

L'homme n'est point une victime, c'est un vainqueur. Revêtu de la puissance que Dieu donne, il peut marcher avec le Très-Haut; sa pensée a le pouvoir de s'allier à l'omnipotence; il n'est jamais absent de la toute-présence divine. S'il met à profit sa divine prérogative pour exercer une censure efficace; s'il monte fidèlement la garde à la porte de sa conscience; s'il ne cesse de reconnaître son union avec le bien sans limites dont il est l'inséparable réflexion — le disciple goûte la sécurité, la joie, le vrai bien-être. Il n'est ni consterné, ni même agacé par les prétentions de l'erreur, car il arrête à leur source toutes les suggestions mauvaises et trouve le repos dans la certitude que l'abondance du bien pourvoit à tout.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,024,690
1944 volume to date	208,971,522
1943 volume to date	236,824,664

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅜
Acme Steel 3	1	63	63	63	+ ⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	9	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	5	39¾	39½	39½	
Alaska Juneau	22	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	4	161	160	160	—1
Alleghany Corp	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	23	28¾	28	28½	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	9	51	50½	50¾	— ¾
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	7	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	150	149⅜	150	— ½
Allied Mills 3e	14	31¼	31	31	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	18	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	32	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	113	112¾	112¾	
Amal Leather	2	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 3	1	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28	28	28	
Am Airlines 1½g	11	82	80¾	81¾	+ ¼
Am Bank Note .80	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Am Bank N pf3	†100	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Am Bosch 1e	10	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	10	45¼	45	45⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	27	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Am Can 3	10	89¼	89	89	— ½
Am Can pf 7	†310	182	181	181	+3
Am Car & F 2½e	19	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5¼e	4	89	88¾	89	
Am Chain & C 2	4	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Ch&Cbl pf5	† 10	110¼	110½	110½	+1¼
Am Chicle 4a	480	127	126	126	— ½
Am Crystal Sugar	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Am Distil	5	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
Am European ¼e	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	11	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	7	95	94¼	94⅞	— ¼
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	16	19⅜	18⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½e	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Am Ice pf 3e	2	72	72	72	—2
Am Internat .20e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am In Ill pf2½	10	48	48	48	
Am Locomo 3¼e	72	21¼	20⅞	21	
Am M&Fdy .80	8	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Am Metal ¾e	8	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Am NewsCo1.80 †	16	36¾	36	36¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	5	27⅞	23¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	54	53⅝	54	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	6	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .30e	35	12	11¾	11⅞	
Am R Mill .60e	13	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†270	73	72	73	—1
Am Seating	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†280	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
Am Smelt & R 2	4	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
Am Smelt&R pf7	40	158¾	158¼	158¾	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Am Stores 1	2	17⅛	17⅜	17½	
Am Stove 1.20	1	23	23	23	— ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	47½	47	47⅛	— ⅜
Am Sugar pf 7	2	128	128	128	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	163¼	162⅞	163½	+ ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ½
Am Tobacco 3a	4	67½	67½	67½	
Am Tob pf 6	† 80	144	142½	143½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	10	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Am Vitcose 2	4	45⅛	45	45	
Am Wat Wks	32	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
Am Woolen	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	
Am Wool pf 8k	2	89½	89	89½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop1½e	30	27⅛	26⅞	27	
Anac W&C 3¼e	†100	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Anchor H-G .45e	2	25	25	25	— ½
AnchorH-GI pf5	† 10	115	115	115	+1½
APW Paper	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	53½	53½	52½	— ½
Armour & Co	35	6⅛	6	6	
Armour pr pf 6k	4	97½	96½	96½	
ArmstrongCork¾e	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Arnold Const ½	1	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .50e	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Assd DryGoods¾e	4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
Assc D Gds1p6	†11	107	107	107	+ ¾
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 30	103¼	102¾	103¼	— ¼
Atch T & S F 6	23	67⅛	66¼	66¾	+ ½
Atch T & S pf 5	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	25	40⅜	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	34	33½	34½	—1
Atl Refining 1e	10	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 20	111	111	111	—1¼
Atlas Corp ½e	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
AtlasPowd2¼e	†110	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	113	113	113	—1
Aviation Corp .10e	88	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	17	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	8	15	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Ban & A pf7½k †	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Barber Asph ¼e	5	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
Barker Bros ½e	1	17	17	17	— ½
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	51	51	51	
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	11	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	35½	35½	35½	
Beech Aire 1e	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Bell Aire 1e	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	12	43½	43⅛	43¼	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20	20	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	*1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Best Foods 1e	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	22	62¾	62	62⅝	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	4	125⅜	125¼	125½	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	3	48	48	48	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	8	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Bliss&Laugh ¾e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Boeing Airplane 1e	14	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	4	49	48¼	48⅜	—1⅛
Bon Ami A 4	† 60	94¼	93	93	—1¼
Bon Ami B 2½	† 20	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Bond Strs 2	3	45⅝	45¼	45¼	—1⅜
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	116	116	116	
Borden Co 1.20e	3	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅞
Boston & Maine	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
BowerRBear 1½e	2	44	44	44	
Braniff Airw .60	17	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	12	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas ½e	5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
Brown Shoe 2	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅝
Brunswick-Bal 1e	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	30	12½	12¼	12½	
Budd Mfg	74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†920	72¾	71	72¾	+1¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	5	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
BuffaloForge1.35e	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Bullard Co ½e	5	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	40½	40½	40½	
BurlingMills2.10e	9	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
BurnAddMach.55e	14	14½	14⅜	14½	
Bush TermBpf3k †	170	59½	58	59½	+3½
Butler Bros .45e	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Butler Br pf 1¾e	2	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	2	14	14	14	
Byers AM pf 7	† 20	89½	89	89½	+1½
Byron Jackson ¾e	4	22¾	22	22¾	
Calif Pack 1½	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2½	† 1	55½	55½	55½	
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ¾e	4	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Can DryGAle ¾e	11	29	28½	29	+ ¾
Canad Pacific 1e	59	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Case Jl Co ¾e	6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Case Jl pf 7	† 10	147	147	147	
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	49	48½	48½	
Celanese Cp 3-70f	3	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	102¼	102	102	
Celotex Corp ½	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	†350	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 20	111	111	111	—1
Cent R R N J	10	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ⅛
Cent VioletaS1¼e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
CenturyRibM .10e	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Cerro de Pas 3	7	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†860	123	119	122	+1½
Champ Pap & F 1	13	29	28¾	29	
Champ P&F pf6	†120	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13⅛	13⅜	13½	
Ches & Ohio 3	21	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
Chi & Ill	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	4	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17sk	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	13	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅝
Chi & NW pf .15e	27	48¾	47½	48⅝	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	19¼	19	19¼	
Chi PT prpf2½ †	80	56	56	56	
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ½
Childs Co	241	5¼	4¾	5⅛	+1⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	22	90⅞	90½	90⅞	+ ⅜
City I&F 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
City Invest (new)†	20	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
City Invest pf	70	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
City Stores ½	1	9		9	
Clark Equip 2¼e	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	42⅞	41½	42⅞	
Cluett Pea 1½e	8	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola 3a	2	135¼	135¼	135¼	Oct 23
Coca-Cola A 3	† 10	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm ½a	6	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ¾e	5	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	— ⅞
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¼
Col & South †	50	19	19	19	— ⅞
Col&South 1pf	†720	19	17½	19	— ⅞
Col & South2pf	†650	17	16	17	—2
ColBr castB 1.20e	1	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	+ ⅛
ColumG&El .20e	36	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 30	83	83	83	
Colum Pict ½e	3	19	18½	18½	— ¾
Colum Carbon 4	2	91⅜	91½	91⅜	— ⅜
Comm Credit 2	3	41¾	41½	41¾	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	6	47¼	46⅞	46¾	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	9	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	36	28⅝	28¾	28½	
Com'with&South	94	1	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	5	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Conde Nast 1e	1	20	20	20	— ½
Consoleum-Nairn 1	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	97	97	97	
Cons Copper	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	39	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	1	1.7	1.7	1.7	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Cons Film pf 3¾k	8	25	24½	25	
Cons Laund .60e	7	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	69	29⅝	29	29¼	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	46	17¼	16	17¼	+1
Cons Vultee 2	17	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
Cons Vul pf 1¾	11	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	109	108½	109	+ ¼
Container Cp 1½e	6	28½	28⅜	28½	
Cont Bak ½e	16	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	9	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .45e	88	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	11	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	— ¼
Cooper-Bess ¾e	2	15	15	15	
Corn Exch 2.40	60	52½	52⅜	52½	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	5	60	59¾	59⅝	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	177½	177½	177½	— ¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	6	20¼	20	20¼	
Coty Interna †	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Crane Co 1	19	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¾e	7	25	24¾	24¾	
Crown Cork&S ¾e	3	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller 1	11	20⅛	20	20	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 29	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	8	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
Cuba R R pf	†740	26½	25	26	+ ½
Cuban-A Sug 1e	14	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	24⅞	24½	24½	
Cuneo Press 1½	2	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	42	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	129	129	129	
Curtis-Wright ¾g	43	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	9	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	4	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¾
Davega Strs pf1¼	1	23	23	23	+ ⅞
Davison Chem 1e	9	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Decca Record 1.20	1	39½	39½	39½	
Deere & Co 2e	9	41	40⅜	40¾	— ¼
Dels-Wem G 1⅜e	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	13	30⅞	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	35	7	7	7	
Detroit Edi 1.20	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Det Hills 4	10	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 20	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	3	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	5	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	4	103	102	103	+ ⅞
Dixie C A 2½	†200	47	47	47	— ½
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	12	43½	43	43	— ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	15	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	36	69⅞	68½	69½	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	3	127	126	127	+1
Dresser Indust 1e	10	40	39¾	40	
Dunhill Int	10	12	11½	12	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	7	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
du Pont de N 3¾e	9	155	153½	155	+1
du Pont pf 4½	3	125⅞	125¾	125⅞	— ⅛
Duq Lt 1pf 5	† 10	117½	117½	117½	— ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	38	38	38	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166¼	166¼	166¼	
East Kodak pf6 †	50	188	187	188	
Eaton Mfg 3	5	47¾	47½	47¾	— ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Elastic S Nut ¾e	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite1½e	4	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Elec Boat 1e	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
El Power & Lt	10	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	93	92¼	93	
El Storage Bat 2	1	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	43	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	30	102	101½	102	
Equit Off Bldg	3	1⅞	7/8	7/8	+ ⅛
Erie R R 1⅛e	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Erie R R ct ½e	25	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Erie R R pf A 5	8	63	61½	61½	—2½
EurekaVCleaner½	8	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	— ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜e	12	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	40¾	39¾	40¾	+1
Fairbanks Morse1a	7	41	40½	40¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	36	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Fed Mogul .85e	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	7	9	9	9	
Federat D Strs1½	10	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	130	101	100⅝	101	— ⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	52	52	52	+1
FirestoneT&R1¾e	20	51⅛	50¼	50½	—1
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	
First Nat Strs2½	2	43	42½	42½	— ⅝
Flintkote .45e	14	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Food Fair Strs 1	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Food Mach 1.40	1	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheel ½e	16	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅞
FostWh6pf 1½	†310	23	22½	23	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	4	40	39½	39½	—1
Gabriel Co ⅜e	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	5	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¼e †	60	45	44½	45	
Gar Wood Ind .40	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	80	55½	54½	55½	+1
Gen Am Inv 1g	8	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	11	53	52¼	53	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	20	157½	157½	157½	+2
Gen Bronze 30e	5	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	†100	102½	102¼	102½	— ¾
Gen Cigar 1	4	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	30	149	149	149	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	23	38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	8	42½	42¼	42½	
Gen G & El A	101	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 30	140	140	140	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	132	131½	132	+1
Gen Motors 2¼e	57	62¾	61⅞	62½	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	10	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22	22	22	— ½
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Gen P Ink pf 4½	1	106¼	106	106	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	45	55½	55	55	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Gen Refract .90e	4	22½	22⅛	22½	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1e	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†510	93¾	91½	92½	
Gen Tel 1.60	4	26	26	26	
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	30	111	111	111	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	21	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	86½	86½	86½	—1¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	24	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
Gobel Adolf	3	2½	2½	2½	
Goebel Brew .20	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Goldf&Stk Tel 6	†120	125	125	125	— ½
Goodrich BF 1½e	14	51	50⅜	50¾	+ ½
Goodyear T&R 2	6	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Gotn Hosiery ⅓g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	232	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Granby Con M 15e	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Grant W T 1.40	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	32	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	17	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅜
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	155	155	155	
Green H L 2a	1	52½	52½	53½	
Greyhound Corp 1	49	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
Greyhound pf .55	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Grum AircEn 1½e	60	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	162	162	162	—3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	22½	21⅞	21½	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1a	16	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
Hack W pf A13¼ †	50	20½	28½	28½	+ ½
Hamil Watch .30e	9	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Hanna 4¾ pf	30	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	2	¾

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34	36
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	..
American Optical Co	31	33
American Wringer Co	10	11
†Amoskeag Company	44	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4	4½
Arlington Mills	54	57¼
Art Metal Construction	27¼	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¾	33¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	20¼	21½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20¼	21½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	24⅛	25⅞
Boston Wov Hose&Rubber	37¼	39½
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	35	37½
Brown Durrell	6¼	7
Campbell AS Co Inc	113¾	123¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17¼	18⅞
Colonial Stores	22⅝	24⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44⅞	47½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30¾	33¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28½	31
Draper Corporation	75⅞	78⅞
Durez Plastic Chemical	27½	29½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	173⅛	187⅛
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11¼
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9¼	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	48¼	51¼
Fruit of the Loom	36	38⅞
General Fire Extinguisher	16⅜	17⅞
General Machinery	25¼	27⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	71½	74½
Graton & Knight Co	9¼	11¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	64	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	21	..
Harrington & Richardson	11¼	13¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40½	43
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅛	22⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅝	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Electrola	15½	16⅞
Kendall Company	11⅝	13¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅜	22⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	39¼	41¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅞	8⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	119	124
Marathon Paper Mills	31⅞	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	65½	68¾
Merck & Co	23¼	37
Merrimack Manufacturing	49	52¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¼	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	11⅛
Nashawena Mills	21½	23
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35	38
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	64½	68½
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	28¾	31⅛
National Shirt Shops	16⅜	17⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	69¼	73¼
New England Lime	5½	7¼
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	36¼	38¼
Onio Finance	10¼	11½
Parker Appliance	13¼	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	119½	124½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	91	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson & Co	48¾	51½
Saco-Lowell Shops Inc	39¼	41½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	39¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	71¼	..
Sanford Mills	45½	48
Submarine Signal Co	39¾	42¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	69¼	72¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4⅜	5
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	80	84½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	125	..
Waltham Watch Co	28	31
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	101	104¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32½	34¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	42⅜	45¾
Warren Bros Class C	17⅝	19⅛
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38⅛	39⅞
Agricultural (3a)	69½	73
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅛	18⅞
American Insurance Newrk (1.2a)	14½	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	53½	56½
American Reserve	17⅞	19¼
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80	85
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22¾
City of New York (1.2a)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	56¾	58¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	42⅛	44⅝
Federal (1.40)	480⅛	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen sNewark (.40)	12	13⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	23¼	25¼
General Reinsurance (2)	48¾	51¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17⅞	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (1a)	8⅛	9
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28⅛	29⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	99	103½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Insurance Co N American (2.2a)	88½	91
Jer Insurance N Y (1.80)	36	39¼
Knickerbocker (1a)	7⅜	8½
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Mass Bonding (3½a)	70½	74
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅞	6¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1.2a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	59¾	62¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12⅝	14⅛
North River (1)	21¾	23½
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅜
Northern (3a)	83	87½
Pacific Fire (5)	85½	11½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	49	51½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84	89
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅜	14⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅜	37⅜
Reinsurance Cor (N Y) (.075e)	4⅞	6¼
Republic insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St. Paul Fire&Marine (1.60a)	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	34⅛	36¼
Springfield (1.2a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	34½	36¼
Travelers (16)	519	534
United States Fid&Gar (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49
United States Guar (1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

a—plus extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.86	4.23
Amerex Holding	27.25	29.125
American Business Shares	3.78	4.15
Axe Houghton Fund	14.80	15.91
Bond Inv Tr of America	103.02	107.31
Boston Fund	18.11	19.47
Broad Street Investing	30.00	32.43
Bullock Fund	15.73	17.24
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	29.26	31.46
Chemical Fund	9.80	10.61
Christiana Securities Co	2630.00	2730.00
Commodity Corp	9.42	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.25	47.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.39	24.05
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.73	14.74
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	41.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.62	21.13

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Union Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov.	10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov.	15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov.	15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov.	15

Houdry Official

Arthur V. Danner

Appointed executive vice-president of the Houdry Process Corporation. Mr. Danner was loaned by his former employer, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, for the past two and a half years to the Petroleum Administration for War, where he has served as patent attorney.

Postwar Fishing Fleet 20 P. C. More Efficient, Says Ickes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said that the post-war fishing fleet of the United States will be at least 10 per cent larger than that of prewar years, and that there will be an appreciable increase in its productive capacity.

As co-ordinator of fisheries, Mr. Ickes addressed the opening session of a two-day annual meeting of consultants of the co-ordinator's office who are conferring on regional and national fishing problems.

"The vessel construction program has attained great momentum," Mr. Ickes said in a prepared address. "When the anticipated additions to the fleet have been made, from all sources, we foresee at least a 10 per cent increase in its size compared with prewar years. Since it will consist of a larger percentage of new, highly efficient boats than ever before, we may reasonably estimate its productive capacity as about 20 per cent greater."

	Bid	Asked
Fund Investors Inc	22.95	25.15
General Capital	34.53	37.13
General Investors Trust	5.60	6.03
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.14	6.76
Low Priced Shares	5.87	6.46
Railroad Shares	3.77	4.16
Railroad Equip Shares	4.38	4.83
Steel Shares	4.33	4.77
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.45	24.14
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec. Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.85	S-1 27.07
B-2	29.61	S-2 14.62
B-3	20.53	S-3 11.51
B-4	10.49	S-4 5.26
K-1	19.64	K-2 24.41
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.10	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.70	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.14	10.05
Maryland Fund	5.03	5.75
Mass Invest Tr	22.13	23.80
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.01	11.84
Mutual Invest	11.35	12.41
Nation Wide Voting	3.84	..
New England Fund	12.99	14.00
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.85	7.54
Railroad	5.54	6.10
Railroad Equip	7.79	8.59
Steel	6.16	6.78
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.55	25.55
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.56
Putnam Fund	14.28	15.35
Quarterly Income Shares	7.325	7.975
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.39	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.66	95.86
State Street Invest	44.50	47.50
Trusted Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.19	18.76
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	..
Cumulative TrustShares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Trust D	5.65	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	2.84	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	..
Super of Am TrAA	2.45	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corps	35.75	37.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅝	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	9⅛	10
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17½	19
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	..
Conn Light & Power	44⅜	46¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	25⅞	27⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	25	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40½	43¼
Green Mountain Power pf	89	93
Hartford Electric Light	54¾	57½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17⅛	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	20½	42½
Lynn Gas & Electric	65	88½
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	35½	38
Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34¾	37
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62¼	65¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104¼	108¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	98½	102½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	46¾	49¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	44¾	47¼
Newport Electric	23½	..
Providence Gas	8⅛	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110½	115½
2 1 Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	8½	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	24¼	26⅛
Western Mass Companies	25¼	27¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan	24⅜	25¾
Bank of New York (14)	442	454
Bankers Trust (1.40)	55⅜	58⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	111½	116½
Central Han Bank & Tr	104¼	107½
Chase National (1.40)	40¼	42⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	50⅛	52⅜
Commercial (1.60)	48	50½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21½	23
Corn Exchange B&Tr (2.40	52⅛	54⅜
Empire Trust (2)	78½	82½
First National New York (80)	1705	1745
Guaranty Trust (12)	326	334
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅞	15⅞
Kings County (80)	1620	1670
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41⅛
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51½	54
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¼	53¼
J. PP. Morgan	257½	261¾
National City (1)	37⅜	39⅝
New York Trust (3½)	101¾	105¾
Public (1½)	43	47½
Title Guaranty & Trust	10¼	11⅛
United States (60a)	1415	1460

*Ex-Dividend. (a)Also Extra or Extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Boston Safe Deposit (16)	2300	..
First National (2)	53½	56
Merchants National (12)	327	342
*New England Trust (30)	2400	..
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	27½	28⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
*State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (50)	98⅜	107⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	167⅜	183⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

36 Nations To Confer On Postwar Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Business executives from 36 nations will attend the international business conference on postwar international trade to open at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., Nov. 10, it was announced by Noel Sargent, chairman of the organizing committee, following a press conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel by officials of the four American business groups sponsoring the conference late yesterday. Although invitations were extended to representatives of Argentina, Paraguay, Turkey, and Russia last July, their acceptances have not yet been received, Mr. Sargent said.

Final plans for the 10-day meeting were discussed by Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council; Eliot Wadsworth, chairman of the American section, International Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria meeting.

Eight Major Sections

Divided into eight major sections, the conference's agenda will include commercial policy of nations, currency regulations among nations, encouragement and protection of investments, industrialization in new areas, transportation and communications, raw materials and footstuffs, cartels and private enterprise.

It was stressed that the conference is in no way official, in that it will not represent national governments. It was added that no vote will be taken on any of the issues to be discussed, and that efforts will be confined to definition of a "wide area of agreement or disagreement."

American Delegates

American delegates will be Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Curtis Calder, president of American and Foreign Power Co.; Henry F. Grady, president of American President Lines; Edward Riley, vice-president of General Motors Corporation; Harper Sibley, agriculturist, and George W. Wolf, United States Steel Export Co.

Commenting briefly on the business meeting, Mr. Johnston said that a "reasonable prosperity" for all nations stemming from increased interchange of goods would ensure a better peace than the "grandiose" peace plans now being discussed.

"There is no peace without prosperity," he emphasized, warning that unless more goods crossed borders "we may find more soldiers crossing borders."

A vital function of the conference, Mr. Thomas said, would be to correct "the popular error" that the United States would still be nine tenths occupied if it gave up the 10 per cent of national production which American foreign trade represents.

There will be no discussion of peace terms for Germany, it was stressed after a question by reporters, because neutrals as well as members of the United Nations will be present, and such discussion would jeopardize their neutrality.

General Time Plans Exchange Offering

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — General Time Instruments Corporation, New York, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 38,380 shares of 4¼ per cent $100 par value cumulative preferred stock.

The new stock will be offered in exchange for a like amount of 6 per cent preferred stock on a share-for-share basis, plus $7 cash and accumulated dividends. The exchange period expires Nov. 13.

If all the 6 per cent preferred is not exchanged, the company will call between 4,000 and 5,000 shares on Jan. 1, 1945, at $110 per share.

Underwriters for the shares not absorbed in the exchange are Kidder Peabody & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co., and Hornblower & Weeks, all of New York.

Underwriters have agreed to purchase unexchanged shares at $100, and the corporation has agreed to pay them a flat underwriting fee of $35,000, whether or not they are required to take up any stocks under the terms of the underwriting agreement, the prospectus said.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.64⅛	1.63⅜	1.64⅛	1.63⅝	
Minneapolis	1.55⅞	1.55⅛	1.55⅜	1.55¼	
Kansas City	1.56⅛	1.55¾	1.56⅛	1.55⅜	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.60¼	1.59⅛	1.60⅛	1.59⅝	
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.52⅜	1.53⅜	1.52½	
Kansas City	1.52¾	1.51⅝	1.52¾	1.51½	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.49	1.47⅞	1.48⅞	1.48⅜	
Kansas City	1.41⅞	1.40⅝	1.41⅝	1.41¼	
December Oats:					
Chicago	.68	.66¼	.67⅞	.66⅛	
Minneapolis	.61¼	.59½	.61¼	.95½	
Rye, Chicago					
December	1.13	1.15	1.12¾	1.14⅞	1.12⅜
May	1.10½	1.12⅜	1.10	1.12⅛	1.10⅝
July	1.05⅜	1.07¼	1.04⅞	1.07⅛	1.03⅜
Sept	1.03	1.04⅞	1.02⅝	1.04⅞	1.03⅛
Barley, Chicago					
December	1.06	1.06¾	1.05⅞	1.06¾	1.06
May				1.00	.93¾
July	.96	.96¼	.96	.96¼	.96⅜

Wool
Grease

Oct.				95.0B	95.0
Dec				93.5B	93.5
March	92.5	92.5	92.3	92.3B	92.5
May				89.5B	89.5
July				87.5B	87.5
Tops					
Oct.				134.0B	134.0
Dec.	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5T	131.7
March	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5T	127.8
May				124.1B	124.4
July	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.5B	119.7

B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

December	21.61	21.68	21.61	21.66	21.63
March	21.65	21.75	21.65	21.73	21.68
May	21.69	21.75	21.69	21.74	21.71
July	21.45	21.58	21.45	21.58	21.45
October	20.74	20.90	20.74	20.87	20.74
May	21.69	21.75	21.69	21.74	21.71

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov.	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10
Jan.	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.42
Eggs					
Oct.	36.90	37.00	36.60	37.00	37.25
Nov.				37.25N	37.25
Dec.	37.30	37.60	36.90	37.60	37.60
Jan.	34.00	34.00	33.75	34.00	34.25
Potatoes					
Nov.	3.26	3.26	3.25	3.24	3.25

N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Growing Public Debt Hazard Offset by Various Factors

Second of three articles on full employment and the national budget

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Previous article pointed out that the public acceptance of "full employment" as a first rule of political economy virtually kills off all hope of a balanced budget in the predictable future, and raised the question of what are the actual hazards in a permanently red-ink budget and a permanently expanding national debt.

The first great risk in popular imagination, as built up by old-line economists, is that this will put so much purchasing power into the hands of the public that an inflation in prices is ultimately inevitable due to the ultimately overwhelming pressure of spending money. For national debt is private credit. As the Treasury owes more and more, the public has more and more credit, either bank balances or War Bonds, which it can spend. Government debt comes out on the other side of the national ledger as private "saving."

Public Fears Sterilize Savings

But emphatically this does not mean that the credit or savings will actually be spent. As in the last decade bank balances have increased, turnover has decreased. The worries of TNEC economists about "over-saving" are the catch in this theory of "automatic" inflation, as are the current worries of economists lest even the $100,000,000,000 of wartime "savings" of the public will not go into circulation despite the well-known size of the "deferred demand" for goods and services (which in itself is dependent on psychology and on what the public thinks it needs).

The "saving" may be "sterilized" by its owners' fears. This is no more than the gist of the conservative argument against the half-hearted "pump-priming" of the 1930's. The Treasury's deficits merely went into the public's pocket (and bank balances)—and stayed there. "Inflationary" fiscal policies are hardly dangerous so long as they do not even halt deflationary or over-saving moods of the public.

It is an odd contradiction that those most convinced that the Treasury's debt should not expand do not carry this reasoning to the rest of the national economy. Over the 160 years of the American republic the total national debt, or debt of the nation, has multiplied over and over, as measured by the aggregate of bank deposits, mortgages, life insurance policies, savings bank accounts, corporate bonds, etc., as the productive capacity of the nation has multiplied over and over.

Nor does any economist rise to assert that an industrial or railroad corporation should "balance its budget" in the sense of refraining from an irregular expansion of its debt. The fact that it can (sometimes) "support" this debt out of earnings is considered grounds enough for borrowing, yet the national fisc rests on the tax-gathering power of the Treasury, which constantly expands as the earning and tax-paying power of the national economy expands.

The Low Cost of Money

A second alleged risk in a constantly expanding national debt lies in the debt service. It was $400,000,000 in 1932, $1,000,000,000 by the end of the 1930's, is now about $4,000,000,000, and will probably reach $6,000,000,000 before the war is over. It has multiplied ten times while the debt has multiplied 15 times.

One defense of this — but an inadequate one—is the sharp reduction in the "cost of money" or the average interest rate the Treasury has to pay. This is due to the fact that the money-market is now largely an artificial or captive affair, enabling the Treasury not only to sell long-term bonds at steadily lower rates but to carry a volume of short-term or floating debt (which bears a ridiculously low rate of interest) which would scare the wits out of bankers 25 years ago.

Maturities for the next 12 months total round $50 billion in addition to round $50 billion scheduled deficit which must be borrowed in the same period—a total of nearly $100 billion. But this short-term debt costs the Treasury less than half of one per cent.

This, however, falls far short of measuring how the interest-cost of money to the Treasury has been reduced. The big reduction has been due to the rise of the income tax and the slashing away of tax exemption. A big-income taxpayer kicks back three-quarters of his income to the Government. On the longest bonds he gets at the utmost 2½ per cent. The one-fourth of this he has left after the taxes is a yield to him (or cost to the Treasury) of only about ⅝ per cent.

The argument of the deficit people that "we owe it only to ourselves" though silly-sounding, has a grain of truth. Well over half the government debt is owned by commercial banks, the Federal Reserve banks, government corporations and insurance companies. Less than half is owned by private individuals. Those in the low-income brackets get the going low interest rates with only slight returns on income tax, while those in the high brackets must pay most of it back.

The Argument Against Big Debt

The classical danger of a large national debt was the support it gave to a large "rentier" class of persons living on the rest of the community by cutting coupons on government bonds. The Victorian novelists refer frequently to such people as the Victorian economists and warn frequently of such a danger. But the high modern income tax effectively removes this danger.

Thus, by almost imperceptible steps, the Treasury has come to be financing itself by something near non-interest-bearing notes. They pay less and less interest gross, and vastly less net for all except the low-income-bracket "man in the street." Even the Series E War Bond—the "people's bond"—pays tax on the income.

Though the argument that "we owe it to ourselves" is obvious sophistry, the gist of the matter is that the interest on the national debt does not constitute, large as it is, a bureau on one class for the support of another class, as it did in the days when classical theory of fiscal problems was formed.

Essence of the problem of the national debt is that the Treasury keeps issuing more and more promises, and it must keep those promises' good. Keeping dollar promises good does not merely mean keeping them redeemable in dollars, but in keeping them redeemable in dollars of about the same buying power as of the date of issue. What is actually entails will be discussed in the final article.

(To be concluded.)

Recovery of Vital Materials, Trade Seen With Philippines Freed From Japanese

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ousting of the Japanese from the Philippines will regain for the Allied Nations one of the few critical materials for which no adequate substitute has been found—manila fiber.

And with the economic rehabilitation of the islands will come the rebirth of trade. The Philippines in peace were the biggest buyers of American-produced commodities in more than one hundred categories.

A third facet of the return to normalcy will reopen major sources of coconut oil, 80 per cent of which went into America's soap; chrome ore of which one-fourth of the U. S. supply came from the Philippines; and probably much of the sugar which was shipped here annually in quantities totaling nearly 1,000,000 tons.

Abaca, the plant which is the source of hemp, was produced chiefly on Mindanao, the island south of the path which the Japanese say U. S. forces are taking. Philippine abaca accounted for more than 90 per cent of the world's supply before the war. One third of it came to the United States.

The abaca situation is so critical that not even the Navy has been granted a blanket priority, and may requisition it only for certain uses.

Before the war, the Philippines led the world in imports of such American products as cotton textiles, cigarets, sheet steel, condensed milk, and wheat flour.

Secretary Harold Ickes, acting high commissioner, said that industrial rehabilitation will be necessary once the Japanese are ousted. The U. S., he added, must and will help.

Asks Court to Void Utility Bond Sale

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Augustus Trask Ashton, who described himself as "a substantial stockholder" in the Philadelphia Electric Company, has filed a court action here asking an injunction against the sale of $130,000,000 worth of the utility's bonds to two concerns without competitive bidding.

The Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh, and the First Boston Corporation, Boston, bid 99.448 for $65,000,000 of 2¾ per cent bonds, maturing in 1967, and 98.948 for $65,000,000 worth of similar bonds maturing in 1974. The new bonds replace 30-year 3½ per cent bonds in the same amount, issued in 1937.

Mr. Ashton, a lawyer and former Philadelphia city solicitor, said in his suit that the electric company will lose $1,000,000 or more which it would have received if the bond sale "had been on a real, open, competitive market instead of a closed market."

The complaint charges that Morgan Stanley Company, New York, refrained from bidding for the bonds as part of a plan to eliminate competition.

Fundamental Investors Shows Gain in Net Assets

Report of Fundamental Investors, Inc., for nine months ended Sept. 30 shows net assets of $11,138,080, a gain of $1,455,773 over the last year end figures. Since Dec. 31 net asset value per share advanced from $20.89 to $23, or 10.1 per cent.

Portfolio changes in the quarter ended Sept. 30 were:

New Securities Purchased

	Shares
American Gas & Electric Co	3,000
Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	7,600
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp.	1,000
Eagle Picher Lead Co.	1,000
Kennecott Copper Corp.	4,000
Lone Star Cement Co.	1,100
St. Joseph Lead Co.	1,000
Southern Railway Co.	6,000

Securities Eliminated

Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y.	3,000
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.	3,000
Montgomery

Grid Round Robin Sought For War Fund in Stadium

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Holy Cross cannot change a football date for Nov. 19, why not let the proposed War Fund round robin at Harvard Stadium Nov. 18 resolve itself into a three-way affair among Harvard, Boston College, and Tufts for the championship of local Boston?

The suggestion for the round robin—and it is hardly more than a suggestion at this stage—was put forth at the football writers' weekly luncheon meeting at the Kenmore yesterday. Ostensibly the coaches of the teams would be willing. Perhaps the powers that be would not.

Three Halves

As the plan stands today, the four teams would play three halves of 30 minutes each. The first might see Boston College meeting Tufts and the second might have Holy Cross facing Harvard. The winners of these two contests would then meet in a grand finale.

As an idea the plan is meritorious if only for the fact that all proceeds—and a near sellout of the vast Harvard Stadium could be expected—would be earmarked for War Fund coffers. Whether the teams would be evenly matched is another question. On its record this season Holy Cross would appear to have too much power for the other three schools.

Although Boston College lost to Harvard in its season's opener, Eagle alumni have become stirred up over the two lop-sided victories B. C. turned in over C. C. N. Y. and New York University, with the combined scoring in the two games showing the BeeCees with 75 points and the opposition with 13.

Whereupon the Eagle faithful have beaten their breast-feathers with their wings and begun to scream, "Bring on Holy Cross." What these same faithful have lost sight of, however, is the caliber of opposition that the two famous rivals have met this season.

Big But Inexperienced

Boston College's opponents, outside of Harvard, have hardly been the well-drilled, capable outfits that used to represent C. C. N. Y. and New York U. in the past. They were big teams, but inexperienced, and even a good local school eleven like Malden would run them ragged.

Holy Cross, on the other hand, has faced better teams, and is still undefeated. The Crusaders tied Dartmouth in their first game 6-6, then beat Temple 30-0 and Villanova 26-0, before coming up with its 24-24 tie with Brown last Saturday.

As long as Holy Cross would appear to have too much class for its other three rivals, and as long as it already has a game scheduled for the following day with the Newport Torpedo Boat Squadron, why not let the round-robin resolve itself into a three-way struggle for the championship of Boston proper? Let Harvard, B. C., and Tufts be the protagonists.

Ties Could Be Settled

Three halves could still be played. The loser of the first half could play the third team for the right to play the winner of the first half. Ties could be settled by some system agreed on previously—most first downs, most penetrations of the opponent's 20-yard line, or some other arrangement. But, again, this is just an idea. It's thrown in for free.

Talk of this affair shared the spotlight with the first visit to these meetings of Rear-Admiral Robert A. Theobald, who has been retired by the Navy Department and who leaves Boston Saturday for his home in San Francisco. Captain of the Annapolis nine in 1906 and coach of the varsity baseball team there in 1914 and '15, Admiral Theobald declared that "The American will to win is a tremendous asset in our national life. The ability to make split decisions under stress on the sports fields is reflected by our servicemen on the battlefields today."

Other speakers at the luncheon included Henry Lamar, Johnny Del Isola and Tillie Manton of the Boston Yanks, John Quinn of the Braves, Arthur Siegel, and P. Jerry Nason.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Bears trounced Brooklyn Dodgers, 33-21 and Green Bay Packers whipped Detroit Lions, 27-6 in National Football League.

Three Years Ago

Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis approved Brooklyn Dodgers' World Series shares of $4829.40.

Maple Leafs Have Question Mark In Goaltending Job

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs will start the 1944-45 National Hockey League season with only one question mark on a club that possesses greater all-round offensive and defensive strength than last year's third-place team.

However, Coach Clarence (Hap) Day, who said two weeks ago his club would be the best since the Stanley Cup winning aggregation of 1941-42, now declines any speculation as to its prospects in the campaign opening Saturday night against New York.

The question mark concerns the goaltending. Harry McCool, Canadian Army dischargee from Calgary, is Day's choice. The other two prospects are 18-year-old Pat Boehmer of Kitchener, who played with Toronto St. Michael's College last season, and Leo Sergent from St. Catharines.

Big Walter (Babe) Pratt, leading point-getter among N. H. L. defensemen last year with 17 goals and 40 assists, Reg Hamilton, and Elwyn Morris are the defense veterans. The lone newcomer is Pete Backor, a husky performer from Fort William who played with St. Catharines in the Ontario Hockey Association Senior Series last season.

The return to N. H. L. play of Dave (Sweeney) Schriner after a one-year lay-off is expected to give the Leafs added scoring strength. The left winger from Calgary will team up on a line with Gus Bodnar, winner of the N. H. L. rookie award last season, and veteran Right Winger Lorne Carr, who stood third among league point-getters last season.

Nick Metz, another Toronto veteran and Army dischargee, is expected to play on a forward line with Bill Ezinicki, promising Winnipeg youngster with the Oshawa Generals, and Ten Kennedy.

Veteran Bob Davidson and Mel Hill will be on a third line and their partner may be Tom O'Neill or Jack McLean, both members of last year's teams.

Defensemen Jim Thomson from Winnipeg and Ross Johnstone, Leaf utility player last season, may also be carried and there is a prospect that Ken Schultz from Preston and Eric Prentice from Schumacher may wind up with contracts.

Leafs have not yet completely given up hope of acquiring Paul Bibeault from Montreal Canadiens for goal. The agile little netminder played good hockey in the 29 games he was with Toronto last season when he came to the team on loan from Montreal Canadiens after his discharge from the Canadian Army.

Irish Eleven Challenged By Army in Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—For the 13th consecutive time over a two-year period the Notre Dame football team rates as the country's No. 1 eleven in the Associated Press roll, but this time the Irish margin is a mere eight points.

Loss of a single first-place vote and its 10 points would have dropped Notre Dame into second place behind Army in one of the tightest ballot battles the nine-year-old poll ever has produced.

Notre Dame, unbeaten this season, garnered 40 first-place tickets and 917 points. Army, likewise unscathed, was tops on 30 votes and finished with 909 points to be followed by Randolph Field, first on 23 and Ohio State's civilians with 14. The Flyers collected 853 points to 790 for the Buckeyes. The foursome had identical positions last week.

Bainbridge 13th

Only Bainbridge Naval Station was able to crash the big four's grasp on the first place listings, getting two of the 109 cast but winding up in 13th place.

Not since Ohio finished on top in the final voting of 1942 has the Notre Dame domination of the country's football forces been challenged to such an extent.

The South Bend Ramblers were first a week ago with 60 designations as the country's best, compared to 22 for Randolph Field, 12 for Army and four for Ohio State.

Since then, however, Notre Dame spent a torrid afternoon defeating Wisconsin, 28 to 13, while Randolph Field crushed Camp Polk, 67 to 0; Army handled Coast Guard with greater ease, 76 to 0; and Ohio State knocked off the mature Great Lakes outfit, 26 to 6.

Tulsa Bowl Minded

Georgia Tech, which squeezed by Navy, 17 to 15; Iowa Pre-Flight, Tulsa, Pennsylvania, North Carolina Pre-Flight, and Purdue complete the first 10. Tulsa, Bowl minded for the fourth straight year, and Penn tied for seventh place with 269 points.

The Oklahomans and Purdue are making their bows among the elite, taking places held down last week by Navy and Great Lakes. The loss to Georgia Tech tumbled the Middies to 12th place while the Chicago sailors skidded all the way to 16th.

The leading teams on a point basis with each first-place vote 10 points, second nine, third eight, etc., (first place votes in parentheses):

Top Ten

Notre Dame (40)	917
Army (30)	909
Randolph Field (23)	853
Ohio State (14)	790
Georgia Tech	589
Iowa Pre-Flight	347
Tulsa	269
Pennsylvania	269
North Carolina Pre-Flight	166
Purdue	153

Second Ten

Fourth Air Force 109, Navy 101, Bainbridge Naval (2) 93, Illinois 55, Second Air Force 52, Great Lakes 46, Indiana 44, Wake Forest 38, Mississippi State 23, Tennessee 23, Third Air Force 23.

Other Point Winners

Michigan 20, Washington 18, Duke 15, Texas 13, Yale 7, California 7, Virginia 6, Southern California 5, Norman, Oklahoma Navy 4, Camp Peary 4, Texas Christian 3, Tulane 3, North Carolina 1, Fleet City Bluejackets 1.

Zeller Plan Would Mean End Of Farm System in Baseball

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Baseball's annual draft grab bag, only eight days off, is exciting little interest with fans or magnates, but things may be different in the future if Jack Zeller of the Detroit Tigers has his way.

According to the scheme concocted by the general manager of the Bengals, the major league's only manpower funnel from the minors would be the annual draft system.

Higher Price Tags

The selection system under the Zeller plan would be widened in scope, unlimited in numbers, and would call for higher price tags than the current $7,500 ceiling. Although the revolutionary idea has attracted some support among the owners it has been met with violent reaction in many quarters because it practically dictates the end of the farm systems.

Nothing can be done until the annual major league meeting, now listed for New York, Dec. 5-7, and the minors' annual conflab, scheduled for Buffalo Dec. 6-8, but most baseball men doubt that the proposal will come up for a vote in the immediate future.

The accent is on age in the list of minor league players eligible for selection at the Chicago draft meeting Nov. 1 with such old codgers named as Garland Braxton of Norfolk, Sylvester Johnson of Seattle, Floyd "Babe" Herman and Charley Root of Hollywood, Earl Whitehill of Buffalo, Ed "Bear Tracks" Greer of Memphis, Joe Vance of Albany, and Guy Bush of Chattanooga.

Although there is an unwritten law against drafting managers, the "playing" services of such skippers as Leo "Gabby" Hartnett of Jersey City, A. L. "Tommy" Thomas of Baltimore, Fresco Thompson of New Orleans, Dolph Camilli of Oakland, Ray Blades of Saint Paul, Nick Cullop of Columbus, Ripper Collins of Albany, and Al Todd of Elmira can be had for a price of $7,500 to $6,000 depending on the class of their league.

Prize Picks

Among the prize picks could be Otto Denning or Eddie Kobesky of Buffalo, Alex Mustaikis of Toronto, Ed Levy of Milwaukee, Chick Genovese of Louisville, Chet Clemens of Indianapolis, Howie Moss or Stan West of Baltimore, Manuel Salvo of Oakland, Bill Emmerich of Rochester, Jodie Phipps of Los Angeles, Marino Pieretti or Roy Helser of Portland, Roy Zimmerman of Newark, and Billy Holm of Los Angeles.

There are 589 eligible "picks" on the active rosters of the 10 leagues and twice as many on their national defense, voluntarily retired and suspended lists.

Three Got Homers In Every Park In Baseball Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Among the major league highlights of 1944 were the generally overlooked feats of the New York Yankees' Johnny Lindell, the St. Louis Cards' Whitey Kurowski, and the Phillies' Ron Northey, each of whom homered in each park of his respective league.

Northey completed the round trip cycle at Cincinnati, Aug. 22, Lindell rounded out his job at Detroit, Sept. 19, and Kurowski waited until four days before the end of the season to get his eighth park, Brooklyn, on Sept. 27 Charlie Keller of the Yankees was the only player to accomplish the task in 1943 and no one did it in 1942.

Twenty players who performed in 100 or more games, hit .300 or over, and seven scored at least 100 runs. George Stirnweiss of the Yanks with 205 hits was the only man in either league to top the 200 safety mark.

Bill Nicholson of the Cubs with 33, Mel Ott of the Giants with 26, and Northey with 22 set the Senior Circuit home run pace, while Nick Etten of the Yanks led the American with 22, the lowest total since Babe Ruth and Tilly Walton tied in 1918 with 11.

Twelve players in the American and nine in the National hit grand slam clouts, Vern Stephens of the Browns, Ken Keltner of the Indians, and Nicholson each connecting for two such homers.

Bobby Doerr and Bob Johnson of the Boston Red Sox, and Dixie Walker of Brooklyn hit a single, double, triple, and homer in a game for another type of batting cycle.

Loss to Trojans Costs Huskies Rose Bowl Bid

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—Southern California was at its best, Washington — well, the Huskies couldn't have been worse—and 70,000 spectators will attest that the Trojans' 38-to-7 victory just about represents the comparative strength of the teams.

Washington, unbeaten and untied, lost its chance to get a western bid for the New Year's Rose Bowl game under a crushing Southern California attack last night, a diversified assault on the ground and in the air that disorganized and eventually routed the Huskies' defense.

Punt Return

A 50-yard punt return in the first period by Gordon Gray, ace Trojan back, started the rout, and a 45-yard zig-zagging run by the same boy in the third quarter were the highlights of a highly exciting game—exciting despite the one-sided score.

Gray, playing his last game for the Trojans, drew this praise from his coach, Newell (Jeff) Cravath, himself an All-Pacific Coast center in his day: "He ranks with our all-time backfield greats, and that goes for Morley Drury, Gaius Shaver, Orv Moehler, Erny Pinckert, and all the rest."

Southern California had too much speed. Washington's tackling was ragged. Everything the Trojans did seemed to be right. The Huskies couldn't make anything click. Their Keith De Courcey, who had scored nine touchdowns in four games, was just another back trying vainly to go places. The Trojans spotted Washington plays in a flash, and nailed the ball carrier immediately.

Just as they swamped Washington last New Year's in the Rose Bowl, 29 to 0, so did they outsmart the Huskies last night at every turn. Cravath had his third team in when the sixth and last touchdown was registered in the fourth period. By comparison, these lads looked as good as the starters.

Inexperience

"My boys' inexperience showed itself," said Washington Coach Ralph (Pest) Welch. "We had to build from the ground up this year. We just weren't good enough."

When Washington finally clicked on two passes and scored in the third period, its placement try was blocked. A Trojan dived for the ball, fumbled it, and the oval bounded crazily over the goal. A Washingtonian covered and thereby added the seventh point to his team's slim total.

Apparently Southern California has one of the outstanding college football teams. Its 6-0 defeat of St. Mary's Pre-Flight recently at Fresno didn't raise any eyebrows, but when the same Flier team thumped UCLA a week later, 21-12, even Head Trojan Cravath had to admit his boys were better than he thought they were.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The U. S. Amateur Hockey Association is organizing a series of schools to teach the young idea how to shoot pucks at the net . . . that isn't especially important in the general sports program, as the eight schools all will be held in the East and on the Pacific Coast, but one phrase in President Tom Lockhart's announcement stands out: "Any American-born boy with a pair of skates and a desire to learn hockey will be welcomed." . . . This corner has taken occasional raps at other sports, particularly baseball, for neglecting the kids until they are good enough to be professional prospects. Now it will be interesting to see how the hockey folks will do in their effort to start from the very bottom.

* * *

Lieut. John R. Tripson, the big guy who played tackle for Mississippi State and the Detroit Lions a few years ago, won the Navy Cross in the landings in Africa and more recently played heroic roles in the Normandy and Southern Mediterranean invasions, returned to the Fort Pierce, Fla., Amphibious Training Base last Friday for a rest . . . The same day he turned out for the base football team saying: "It's the first time I've been out for football in three years." . . . He had just donned his uniform for a workout when the Amphibs were invited to substitute that night against Miami University for the stormbound Jacksonville Naval Air Station team . . . On the train Tripson picked up a little information about the way the team played . . . When he went into the game, Fort Pierce was on defense and on the first two plays the announcer's voice recorded: "Tripson made the tackle."

* * *

Frank Coyne, candidate for a tackle job on the Wisconsin football team, was awarded 18 letters at Muscoda, Wis., High School. He participated in football, basketball, baseball, boxing, and track . . . The Badger squad also includes one 12-letter winner, Fullback Jerry Thompson of Cameron, Wis., High School, who also played two years at St. Olaf's College in Minnesota, and three nine-letter men—Jack Haese, Richard (Dint) Botham, Bud Elliott.

* * *

Lieut. Lynn Patrick, former New York Ranger star, is organizing an Army hockey team in Detroit . . . The only position where the Maxwell Field, Ala., football coach, Maj. Jesse Yarborough, can't start a former pro is fullback. He has only Pop Turner, Mississippi State; Norm Michael, Syracuse; Paul Feinerer, Ohio Northern, and Jim Gaffney, Tennessee, for that spot . . . Sergeant Charles L. Cronin, Medical Section, Fort Lewis, Wash., has pitched 70 consecutive winning ball games since he entered the Army.

* * *

The Dan Rogers award, given since 1925 to the outstanding senior on the Texas Christian U. football team will be open to all contenders this year. Reason: Only two senior players.

Young May Break Grange's Record

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 24 (AP)—The 20-year-old touchdown record of Harold (Red) Grange at Illinois is in imminent danger of being shattered.

Grange scored 13 touchdowns in 1924, including four in 12 minutes against Michigan.

In six games this year Claude (Buddy) Young, the Illini's little "buzz-bomb" and national sprint champion, has raced across the goal line for 10 touchdowns. Illinois has four more games on its schedule.

Young's scores for the most part have been scored on end runs, including one of 92 yards and one of 93 yards. Those long runs have built up an eye-lifting average for Young of 12.7 yards a try. In 43 ball-carrying sprints he has piled up 546 yards.

Obvious Answer

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24 (AP)—Southeastern Conference opponents are wondering how to stop Tom (Shorty) McWilliams, Mississippi State's slippery halfback who has scored 60 points.

Coach Bernie Moore of Louisiana State has only this suggestion:

"Don't schedule Mississippi State."

Still Seek Tickets

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—With the Penn-Navy game already a sellout, letters are still arriving from relatives of servicemen saying "So-and-So" is "coming home from overseas" and would like a ticket.

"The whole Army and Navy seem coming home to see this game," said one harassed ticket seller.

No Spectators

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Usually rainy weather is tougher on spectators than on players, says Coach Ray Morrison of Temple University, who then added:

"But the Temple-Syracuse game (played in Friday night's storm) was an exception—there were no spectators."

European Classified

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O	B	A	D	I	A	H
D	▨	R	▨	N	▨	E
E	R	M	I	N	I	A
N	E	O	▨	I	N	D
S	P	R	I	N	G	▨
E	▨	▨	O	G	L	E
▨	M	A	N	S	E	▨
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▨	L	A	C	I	N	G
S	A	T	▨	D	U	N
A	R	I	Z	O	N	A
N	▨	O	▨	L	▨	C
G	E	N	E	S	E	E

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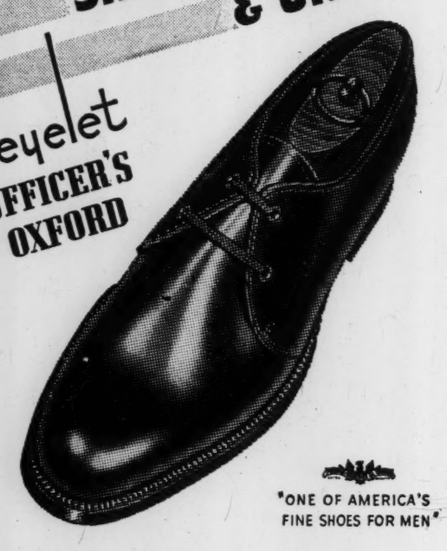

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Lucerne, Switzerland, is the site of this ancient, vine-covered dwelling which housed the first Swiss printing press. Here, 30 years after Gutenberg had given printing to the world, a canon in the Collegiate Church of Beromunster, von Laufen, printed several church publications in this building, now a historic museum.

In Lighter Vein

Putting Him On His Feet

The late Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi objected to a certain bill one day, claiming that it could accomplish nothing; that it would effect no real change. He said it was like the case of the unemployed actor who sought assistance from a canal-boat captain.

The actor, said Mr. Williams, had been idle for several months, when he was fortunate enough to obtain an engagement in a town 25 miles distant. He had to reach the theater that night, or the part would be assigned to another.

Having no money for train fare, the actor set out on foot, following the tow-path along the river bank. But presently his boots gave out, his feet became sore and blistered, and fatigue overcame him. In despair he threw himself upon the grass beneath a tree.

At length a canal boat hove into sight. The actor was suddenly suffused with hope.

"Captain," he shouted, "I've got to get to Quag tonight to play second heavy in a play. I am footsore and weary; I can walk no further. If you can assist me, I will work my passage."

"O. K.," agreed the captain. "You can lead the horse."

"Thank goodness!" cried the actor, "I am saved."—Wall Street Journal.

Military Analysis

The big issue in the campaign on the Continent is which side can put into the battle line an army strong enough to smash the other.—Item in Evening Paper, spotted by Punch.

Timely Ditty

When Jones' little girl was born,
She set their hearts a-flutter;
They named her Oleomargarine,
For they hadn't any but her.
—Exchange

Only Difference

Mrs. Muchmoney: "Here, my dear, is your room—and this is the linen closet."

Maid (skeptically): "Hm-m; I notice that the closet has shelves!"

Brevities

A German major, asked by Norwegians what he thought would be Goebbels' new secret weapon, replied, according to a Stockholm report: "A large white flag on a long stick."—Star.

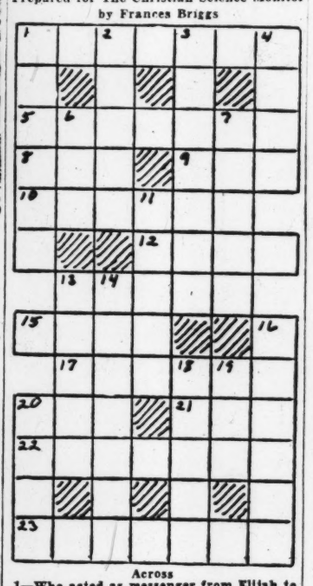
Overheard in the shower bath as some raw-boned serial number scrubbed at his clothes: "Boy, what a wife I'm going to make for some gal when this war is over."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Today's Quotation

Comfort, opportunity, number, and size are not synonymous with civilization.—ABRAHAM FLEXNER

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who acted as messenger from Elijah to Ahab?
5—Who is heroine of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"?
8—One that represents what is newest.
9—City of Muncie is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—What season is it "when life's alive in everything"?
12—To look at fondly with side glances.
13—"Mosses from an Old ——."
15—What Spanish lyric soprano was born in 1888?
17—What is a cord passed through eyelets to fasten or bind?
20—Perched.
21—Of a dull brownish or grayish color.
22—San Francisco Mountain is highest point in what State of U. S.?
23—What river rises in Pennsylvania and flows to Lake Ontario?

Down
1—What is third largest city in Denmark?
2—What do you call the plating of ships of war?
3—Lands recovered from the sea are what?
4—What is the top or foliaged part of a plant?
6—What material is similar in weave to poplin?
7—Flame.
11—What is name of a kind of heavy-faced legible type?
13—What is a double tooth or grinder?
14—Tillage is what?
16—What was Paderewski's first name?
18—What is an image of some object of worship (pl.)?
19—What is a kind of pigeon with feathers on its head like nun's hood?
20—Lilli Lehmann did what to gain fame?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

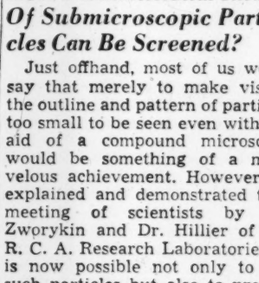
How 3-Dimensional Images Of Submicroscopic Particles Can Be Screened?

Just offhand, most of us would say that merely to make visible the outline and pattern of particles too small to be seen even with the aid of a compound microscope would be something of a marvelous achievement. However, as explained and demonstrated to a meeting of scientists by Dr. Zworykin and Dr. Hillier of the R. C. A. Research Laboratories, it is now possible not only to see such particles but also to project them as craggy, imposing, three-dimensional hunks, standing out solidly from the flat surface of a screen.

This truly remarkable result is made possible by means of an electron microscope. Instead of light, this microscope uses magnetically focused streams of electrons. The specimen or particle to be magnified is placed on a support which is transparent to electrons. Collodion, incidentally, is better than glass for this purpose.

When the specimen is inserted in the electron stream it tends to scatter or block the passage of some of the electrons, and this variation in the electron stream causes an image or pattern of the specimen to appear when the stream is focused on a fluorescent screen.

The electron stream having the equivalent of a wavelength much shorter than the shortest rays of light, the electron microscope can form images of much smaller details and particles than can a light-operated microscope, just as a fine-mesh screen can retain smaller



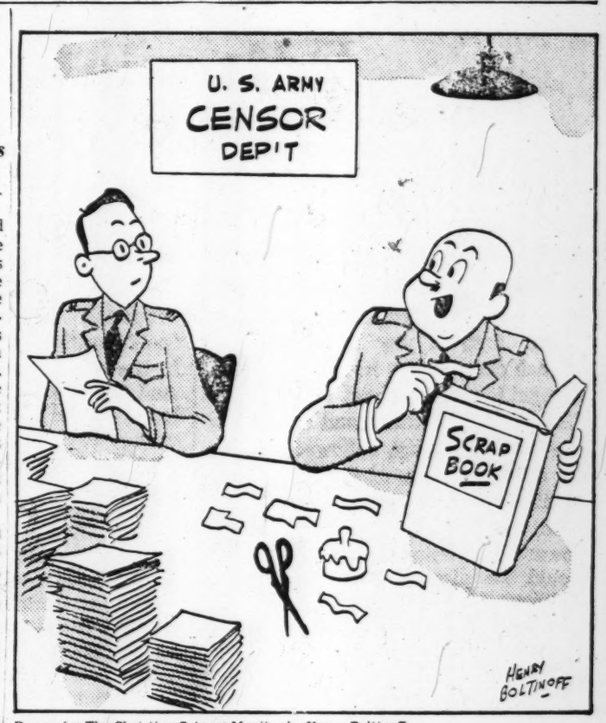
A PARTICLE OF FACE POWDER MAGNIFIED 35,000 DIAMETERS (from a photograph of an electron microscope image)

grains of sand or gravel than can a coarse-mesh screen.

Pictures taken in the ordinary way of an image formed by the electron microscope are "flat," like snapshots taken with an ordinary camera. However, Drs. Zworykin and Hillier have devised an ingenious means of obtaining stereoscopic or 3-dimensional images.

This is accomplished by means of a specimen support so constructed that it can be rotated through half a circle between two successive photographs, the pictures thus being taken from slightly different angles.

These paired pictures then may be viewed in a parlor stereoscope, such as grandma used to use, and, like the old stereoscopic pictures, will appear to have depth. Or the paired pictures may be thrown on a projection-lantern screen and viewed through Polaroid-lensed goggles, in which event the three-dimensional effect is even more pronounced. **W. P. Keasbey**



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Book publishers are bidding against one another for the right to publish my scrapbook."

De-icer and Nylons

A statistician at the B. F. Goodrich plant has figured that a single installation on a B-29 of the new Type 11 de-icer—though thinner and lighter than earlier models of the pulsating wing-edge ice breaker—requires, among other things:

One mile of seaming tape; 5,000 spools of household sewing thread; enough nylon for 100 pairs of hose, and enough "stretchable fabric" to make 100 girdles.

Daily Anecdote

"Where there's a will—"

W. Holman Hunt first manifested his fondness for art at the tender age of four, but his father considered it nothing more than a childish diversion until, a few years later, the boy expressed his unalterable intention to become an artist. The elder Hunt strongly demurred, pointing out to the ambitious youngster the financial uncertainties and moral perils of a painter's life. But the boy persisted in his efforts with pencil and brush.

One day, in the midst of paternal objections, young Hunt suddenly and inexplicably appeared with a violin and began taking lessons on the instrument. The father bore the screeching as long as he could, but finally begged the boy to stop.

"Will you let me paint, father?" asked the boy.

"Yes, yes!" cried the father.

Later, in the story of his life, Hunt wrote: "I abandoned fiddling to earn more toleration in my special art."

NEWS ITEM— TO SAVE MORE PAPER THE WPB INAUGURATES DRIVE IN BOSTON TO HAVE SHOPPERS CARRY THEIR PURCHASES UNWRAPPED

BUT, MADAME, COULDN'T WE GET JUST A SMALL BAG?
NO, JAMES! WE MUST BE PATRIOTIC
LET'S WAIT AND SEE WHAT MRS. FROGMYER BUYS THIS MORNING
OLD MEANIE! HIDING HER PURCHASES
BACK TO CRINOLINE DAYS?
NO! SHE CARRIES HER PURCHASES UNDER IT
PLEASE CARRY ALL PURCHASES UNWRAPPED

The Taffles—*Introducing Clara Coogle, Teacher* By PALMER

ROGER "SQUIGGLES" TAFFLE! YOU WILL BRING THAT PAPER YOU HAVE BEEN SCRIBBLING ON TO ME IMMEDIATELY
"A TWIG'S INCLINED THE WAY IT'S BENT— THAT GOES FOR KIDS AND CREATURES. BUT WHEN A KID'S HEAD'S HARD TO DENT— WHAT A NIGHTMARE FOR THE TEACHERS"
YOU WILL GO BACK TO YOUR SEAT WHILE I CONSIDER THIS MATTER PRIVATELY
HEE! HEE! HO! HO! HA! HA! HE! HE! HEE! HEE! HA! HA! HA! HA!
CLOTHES CLOSET
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Should Have Investigated* By RODGERS

"What do you mean, 'plenty more, if I'm smart'?" I asked that big collie—
"Some of my friends and I are also working for a very important canine improvement and I'm hoping you and your committee will help us," said he—
"I'm sure we'll be very glad to!" I promised—
How could Snubs, of all dogs, make such a promise!
And it wasn't until later that I realized I'd promised to help without first finding out what his "important canine improvement" was!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Tain't Funny, Waddles!* By THE HAGERS

JIM, THIS OLD HOUSE IS REALLY VERY AMUSING.
IT CERTAINLY FURNISHES LITTLE COLOR FOR MY MYSTERY STORIES.
THE ONLY MYSTERY TO DATE IS HOW TO GET OUT OF THIS BASEMENT.
LOOK! THERE'S A DUMB-WAITER!
JUST LEAVE THIS TO ME, JIM. I KNOW ALL THE ROPES.
FIRST FLOOR! STATIONERY, NOTIONS, PIECE-GOODS—
WADDLES, YOU PROVIDE THE ONLY HORROR TO BE FOUND AROUND HERE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Recognition of France

The United Nations may congratulate themselves as well as France on recognition of the Provisional Government headed by General de Gaulle at Paris. This is recognition of France rather than of any faction seeking French control. The manner in which recognition came about — with the United States, Britain, and Russia acting simultaneously, followed quickly by other members of the United Nations—is an encouraging portent.

In the past, three distinct attitudes toward the rising French leadership could be discerned in Washington, London, and Moscow. The British seemed favorably disposed toward recognition long ago. American officials opposed it. The Russians for a while seemed to stand somewhere in between, but lately have been reported as displeased with the de Gaullists.

It was often suspected that back of these differences were other causes of disunity, more deep-seated than the French question. Naturally, therefore, the parallel action of the Big Three on French recognition now tends to dispel doubts over a wider area than that of Allied policy toward France.

One significant sidelight is provided by the fact that Russia joined in the move at a time when General de Gaulle was reported as having difficulties with Communist elements in his own camp. This is not the first indication of Russian detachment from ideological considerations in the field of diplomacy.

One extremely important aspect of recognition at this time is its relationship to the building of a world security organization as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. A re-born France was foreseen there as a fifth "permanent member" of the council. France's views on world policing, and especially the policing of Germany, will now begin to make themselves felt in Allied discussions. And France can exert strong immediate influence on the general question of the treatment of postwar Germany.

Recognition at this time should also aid political stability within France. The effect of Russia's participation in the move may well have a quieting effect on French Communists, for example. The added prestige which attaches to French leadership as a result of acceptance by the Big Three will increase General de Gaulle's authority.

This is the goal for which General de Gaulle and his followers have worked ever since 1940. That they have reached it in 1944 is not necessarily a proof that recognition should have come four years ago. Earlier recognition would have made Franco-American relations smoother, but the liberation of French territory is a more important basis for friendship among France and her Allies.

Again?

Seeing Franco on the way out, two forces are struggling for control in Spain. One is the Spanish partisan movement, now mobilizing in southern France and raiding across the frontier. The other is the collaborationist movement in Madrid.

There appears to be a real danger that London and Washington are supporting the collaborationists.

These Men of Madrid, like the Men of Vichy, are the original sponsors of the Franco revolt. They are the ultra-conservative landowner, industrialist, clerical, and army elements who thought Franco would restore their comfortable caste system to Spain. Instead, Franco brought the Spanish Fascist Party, which bit the hand of these men who financed it. Now they are outraged at Franco, and preparing a respectable dictatorship.

The Spanish Resistance, rallying on the border, is the gallant remainder of the Spanish Republican Army—those who understood and fought Fascism when the Allies were yet asleep. Until now, the de Gaulle Government was sympathetic to these men who had fought with the Maquis. But now reports from Paris say that units of the FFI, with Spanish Republicans among them, are being ordered back from the frontier. On whose recommendation? Washington's? London's?

Another French Government was drawn into a non-intervention agreement directed by the dictators against the antifascists of Spain. The result was the first European victory for Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. There is no longer any excuse for the Allies' setting up collaborationist governments. They know that it only outrages the democrats of Europe and that it doesn't work. The Republic of Spain deserves better from those who so belatedly followed her lead.

Constant Attack

Crumpling of the German line in the Netherlands is the chief news from the Western Front. A British advance of five miles around Hertogenbosch is endangering that transport hub and "bolt" position in the German defenses in the coastal pocket above Antwerp. And the Canadians are methodically loosening the Nazi grip on the Schelde estuary to permit the Allies to use the great Belgian port.

The American sectors are unusually quiet—probably the quiet before the storm. Given reasonable weather, American pressures are sure to be resumed in sufficient force to prevent any shifting of German troops to the East to meet the Russian drives into East Prussia and up the Danube.

Meanwhile, it is easy to forget that the Germans are under almost incessant attack, day and night, from the air. Nowadays a 1,000-plane raid on Essen or Berlin is hardly news—it is just routine. And improved techniques are permitting it to be almost daily routine, for weather now rarely stops air attacks entirely. The Allies are reported to have 100 new fields in France, and even though the fighter planes have new tactical bombing duties, the force of heavies has increased and is pouring more explosive on Germany in a month than the Nazis dropped on England in a year. For the Germans it is never "all quiet on the Western Front."

Servicemen and Strikers

The latest outburst by servicemen against strikers in a war plant is fresh evidence of an anti-union tendency of men in American uniforms which, unless counteracted, might have serious and unhappy results after demobilization. There were no casualties when a group of soldiers and sailors stormed the entrances of a Kansas City bomber plant, shut down by a work stoppage, dispersed pickets, and tore up C. I. O. placards, but there was no mistaking the servicemen's temper.

Not long ago strikers at the Quincy shipyards in Massachusetts—where the city's average industrial wage is $80 a week—were booed by sailors when the men walked off the job. Letters of protest against strikes have been received from servicemen by practically every newspaper in the United States. A feeling of bitterness has grown up in the armed forces against well-paid unionized war workers who have dropped their tools on almost any pretext and slowed up production of vitally needed war materials. Such workers are a small minority, but that doesn't make much difference to a man in a foxhole.

Only a few days ago a WPB official declared that big guns actually were rationed on the various fronts because there were not enough of them. If workers who contribute to the production of these guns and their accessories go out on strike, the feelings of the fighters whose lives are thus endangered can be understood.

Yet there is something to be said for the war worker—except those who seize upon trifles as excuses to strike. While no industrial worker is required to undergo the risks and the hardships demanded of men in the service, many do have their troubles and deserve the friendly sympathy of their brothers in uniform. Mainly they are a sincere and patriotic lot, no different basically from the boys in the ranks.

But, obviously, the organized war workers need self-discipline. Usually they are found in the younger unions, having little background of experience, either in dealing with the membership or with employers. These unions need to strengthen themselves by imposing severe penalties on unauthorized strikers. Their leaders, too, must learn to depend upon the orderly processes of the labor laws rather than upon violence.

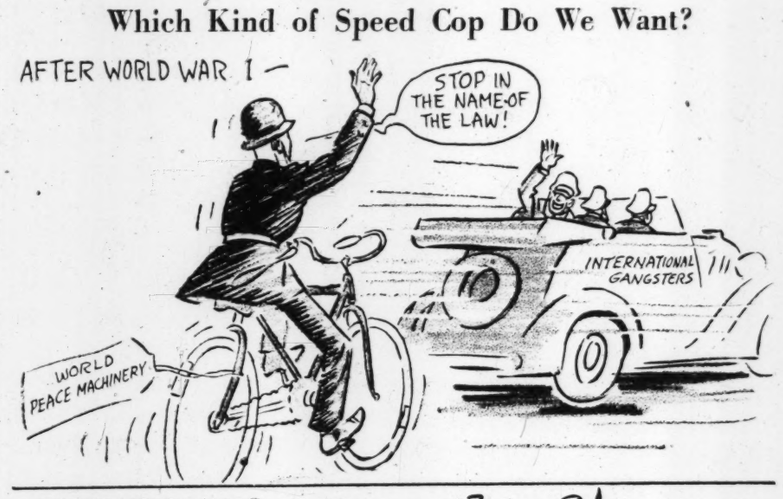
When such unions have changed their methods they will not only gain the respect of the servicemen, but will attract them into union membership. Labor leaders cannot afford to forego this potential support. The attitude of servicemen today should be a warning to these unions to reform.

Aunt Hattie says that everybody goes round declaring, "You can't indict a nation," but she wants to know why we don't try it for once and see what happens.

Add minor aggravations: Spending $1.69 for a nice ripe casaba melon which when cut and served to guests has all the flavor of a cucumber.

Titles of two leading articles in a current magazine: "Will Things Cost More After the War?" "None Shall Know."

Which Kind of Speed Cop Do We Want?



Penn: Apostle of Peace

The Wide Horizon

By Roberta Brink

Neither creed, race, nor color draws a line between those who honor the memory of William Penn, Quaker pioneer, whose tercentenary is being celebrated today. The Philadelphia Penn planned cannot contain him, nor can the great Commonwealth bearing his name—the Pennsylvania he established to harbor Europe's economically oppressed, her victims of religious and political persecution. Nor does sectionalism here rear a wall. For today the legacy of William Penn spreads its benefits wider far than the eagle's view his statue atop Philadelphia's City Hall commands. Like Philadelphia's Independence Hall, her Liberty Bell, the modest rose-brick home of Betsy Ross—symbols all of American freedom—so, too, does Penn the preacher, Penn the lawmaker, Penn the public benefactor, belong to America.

In a larger sense, the good that is William Penn, the inherent good that never dies, belongs to the world. For wheresoever free men fight today to establish forever secure the precious things we call, collectively, democracy, there, too, fights Penn, the man of courage. Wheresoever soldiers on all sides shall "beat their swords into ploughshares," there shall come the peace to whose pursuit early turned this gifted son of a popular English admiral and his Dutch spouse.

* * *

Unlike the rich young man in the Bible, who, we are told, when the Master pointed the way, "went away sorrowful," Penn gave all in his sincere conversion—his strength, his time, his fine talents and organizing genius—everything his zeal and education and background afforded. Neither did he withhold material possessions. When, after his father's passing, the Crown gave Penn his choice in the settlement of its considerable debt to the estate, Penn asked a large tract of land in the New World wilderness. Penn's heirs, not he, gained from the mineral wealth the new land's earth was to yield. Penn himself, hounded, after years of unselfed struggle, by jealous enemies both here and in England, passed on rich only in friends.

Penn's sole desire in his choice of the New World tract was guided by his prayerful hope to set up a haven for his native country's underprivileged, to put on a firm footing under God a government which should insure to future generations the blessings of free men. This government he gave a representative form, under which should be assured open trial by jury. In all Penn did, he followed the highest ideals, paying the Indians, for example, a fair price for every foot of land he bought. Due to his attitude in these dealings with the natives in the new land—so different from the treatment afforded them by others—Penn's enterprise prospered vastly and has continued since, a sturdy growth in the American sisterhood of States.

* * *

Despite his natural advantages of class and station, Penn suffered that persecution and attempted defamation of character which would seem to have been the lot of all who have done most to benefit humanity. Like another English preacher, Bunyan, Penn even underwent imprisonment for his beliefs. It may have been from just such an experience that grew the idea for prison reform which he later effected both in America and, through the Crown, in England. Penn's persecution for worshiping as he chose no doubt gave his heart its understanding of and love for those of all persecuted religious minorities, and led to his insistence on separation of Church and State in Pennsylvania.

Penn was a man beyond his times. He sought, though vainly, the abolition of slavery. He proposed a parliament of nations for amicable settlement of differences by arbitration, a proposal whose high lights are particularly interesting in view of what Dumbarton Oaks has brought forth. Penn's recommendations included: a three-quarter vote for passage, by secret ballot; no delegation able to withdraw without permission; delegates presiding by turns; complaints to be in writing and handled by Secretariat whose members would by turns supervise safekeeping of such documents; a universal language.

Penn's example might well guide us, his heirs, in solving problems both international and domestic.

An Agrarian Knight

The Bookshelf

Out of the turmoil and sectional bitterness engendered by the forces generated during the period of reconstruction in the American South following the Civil War, there emerged a leader equipped with a crude but keen lance, but without armor. He lacked nothing in the way of courage. He did lack the protective defenses which, in the estimation of his contemporaries, and in the judgment of even sympathetic biographers and historians, would have added what was wanting for the required stature of a statesman of the moral and mental caliber of Calhoun.

The farmer's son, student and progressive farmer who rose from the ranks to fight the battles of South Carolina's oppressed "poor whites" was Benjamin R. Tillman, twice the embattled Governor of his State and for more than 23 years, and until his passing, one of its United States Senators.

The unadorned record of Tillman's career is told in PITCHFORK BEN TILLMAN (Louisiana State University Press, $4.50), by Francis Butler Simkins. The author is a native of the county in South Carolina where Senator Tillman was born and reared. One might expect, in such circumstances, a tendency to magnify estimated virtues and condone admitted shortcomings. But Mr. Simkins has performed a noteworthy and generous service. He has, from available records, supplied a factual and withal an interesting story which few Northerners could have written, and which few Southerners would have cared to write.

The protective equipment which Ben Tillman lacked, or which he failed to avail himself of, was that mantle of brotherhood and consideration which makes the people of a common cause and common purpose kin. His campaigns, whether lost or won, were waged with the acknowledged purpose of arraying class against class and race against race. He made no pretense of denying that in his championship of the cause of the farmers against the capitalists and entrenched politicians he set out, first of all, and continued throughout his succeeding campaigns, to make possible the suppression of the Negro vote. The means employed were intimidation and, in some cases, actual violence.

Senator Tillman brought to Washington the mannerisms, the vocabulary and the tactics of offense and defense which had served him at home. He was not admitted to full membership even by those of his own party, and was avoided, because of his violent language, even upon the floor of the Senate, by most of his associates.

It is not to disparage courageous effort to insist, even admitting the transitory political successes of this aggressive South Carolinian, that more lasting and constructive reforms than he and his followers inaugurated might have been achieved by means less questionable than those long employed. Few men are remembered because of the enemies they have made. Democracy does not find full expression in ballot boxes guarded by disciples of race hatred.

F. L. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Creatures of Habit

It is computed that eleven thousand persons have, at several times, suffered death rather than submit to break their eggs at the smaller end.—"Voyage to Lilliput," by JONATHAN SWIFT [1667-1745].

Radio Time in Hands of Select Few

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

You are going to have a better radio after the war. Technically, the reception should be superb. The war has encouraged engineering improvement. Even now, the Federal Communications Commission is holding hearings for a great allocation of new channels. Does your present set bring in only a few stations? After the war, your new radio ought to have far greater selectivity, far wider range, far less (if any) static.

The only question is about the programs. Will they be improved? As one consumer, I think there is too much advertising and low-grade stuff on the air. It will be ironic if all this promised brilliant technical improvement is not accompanied by any betterment in content.

Radio is one of the great educational forces. Other governments recognize it as such. In America, the channels still belong to the public. But the programs that go into 32,000,000 homes, which brought in gross advertising receipts of $307,000,000 last year, show certain tendencies that bear investigation. With the present FCC hearings, now is the time to consider them, if ever.

There are some 900 standard broadcast stations, of which nearly 600 are network affiliates. How important it is to belong to a network is indicated from the fact that the income of the average affiliated station is 15 times bigger than the income of the non-affiliate.

The 600 network stations utilize 95 per cent of the night-time broadcasting power of the country. And something over half of their total programs are network programs. Obviously, an affiliation contract is the biggest economic asset a station can have.

* * *

The interesting point is the trend from diversification to concentration. With 900 stations on the air, it would seem that the point of view of about any group would find expression and a vehicle. We all believe in a "free radio" as we believe in a "free press." But if two thirds of all the newspapers of the country were affiliated with four big chains, we should want, at least, to look more closely into the economics of the subject.

Speaking of newspapers, about 70 per cent of their advertising revenue comes from local business concerns, and only 30 per cent from regional and national advertisers. Just reverse those percentages, and you have the picture for the radio stations.

Here another oddity comes in. In 1943, some 144 national advertisers provided 97.2 per cent of the national networks' business. That indicates the importance of a select few in the radio advertising. One eighth of all NBC's advertising came from a single advertiser; two advertisers provided almost one fourth; 10 accounted for nearly 60 per cent, and so on.

If you follow up this problem of economic concentration, it is interesting to note also, according to FCC authorities, that four industries supply most of the advertising; to put it more specifically, the four national networks receive over 74 per cent of their revenue from (1) food, beverages, and confections; (2) drugs; (3) soaps, cleansers, etc., and (4) tobacco.

* * *

Program material is largely governed in radio by a voluntary code agreed upon by the National Association of Broadcasters. One of its provisions is that time shall not be sold for the presentation of public controversial issues, the theory being that free time should be set apart for those subjects. The difficulty with this is that there is progressively less unsold time on the air. A "Standing Room Only" sign hangs out on some chains, and there is prospect of greater pressure to come. Labor unions and cooperatives, in isolated instances, have complained that they could not present their side of an argument. They charge that radio commentators sponsored by great industries may almost unconsciously express the latter's bias on subjects like rationing, price control, taxation, international affairs, and industrial relations.

This certainly is a thorny question on which there is no easy solution. Concentration of economic control in radio is a source of anxiety. Many plain citizens feel that this great potential instrument of national good taste and education is now only partly fulfilling its possibilities. According to the quoted testimony of one network president, the function of the radio is to sell goods and services, which hardly seems adequate motivation. These are some of the problems the FCC must take into account in allocating the many new channels expected to be available by technological improvements.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Czechoslovak It Is

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On behalf of my Government and myself, I would like to express our sincerest thanks for the sympathetic way in which you have handled news reports in connection with the insurrection of our people in Slovakia on August 29, 1944, and for your fair-minded attitude in reporting the activities of the Czechoslovak Army of the Interior, fighting the enemy in Slovakja for the past month. By doing so, I am sure your paper has broadened the knowledge of the American people in regard to the forces which are allied with America's sons in the struggle to rid the world of the Nazi menace, while at the same time it has brought to the attention of your public the heroic deeds of the oppressed but not conquered people of Czechoslovakia.

There is one thing, however, which I would like to bring to your attention. In reporting on Czechoslovak affairs, you often shorten our name, using instead of the long "Czechoslovak" the shorter and apparently more convenient term "Czech" (e. g. "Czech Forces," "Czech Army," etc.). Since, as you know, the Czechoslovak people comprise two ethnically, uniquely close Slav nations —the Czech and the Slovak—and, associated with them, the Carpatho-Russian people, by shortening the expression "Czechoslovak" you unintentionally create an impression that only the Czech section of our people is taking part in the costly and sacrificial resistance.

This, however, does not do justice to the other sections of our population. The Czechoslovak Armed Forces on the Western Front as well as in the East are composed of Czech, Slovak, and Carpatho-Russian soldiers. Since the early months of 1943, there has been effective guerrilla warfare waged by the people of Carpatho-Russia against the Hungarian oppression. The Czechoslovak Army of the Interior, a recognized component of the United Nations Armies, now engaged in a battle against four German SS divisions and an unknown number of Hungarian troops, for the time being consists overwhelmingly of Slovaks.

DR. JAN PAPÁNEK,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Director of the
Czechoslovak Government
New York Information Service

Beyond Horizons

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Proverbs 29, 18th verse, we find this timely message: "Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he."

The time has passed for uncertainty as to the outcome of World War II—we are sure of ultimate victory if we continue to pay the price. But now we are confronted with even a greater problem, the solving of which we seem not so sure about—that of winning the peace. Never before in the world's history is the need greater for "vision" on the part of every one of us and a willingness to sacrifice at its altar.

Oh, let us see beyond horizons,
Through "isolation's" vain mirage
To catch a vision universal,
Our concept of "one world" enlarge;
Oh, let us see beneath the surface
Of code and custom, race and creed
To find all men to be our brothers,
To earn their trust by thought and deed.
Oh, let us see above earth's travail
And find in God a sure release:
We shall not perish—ours the vision
Of *living* love for lasting peace!

Concord, N. H. ANITA GRAY LITTLE

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Three Developments of One Postwar Period

Extracts from a radio address by Charles M. Gardner, Managing Editor of the National Grange Monthly.

"After the War—What?" This is the question everywhere asked and nowhere answered, at least not with any certainty of accuracy. One thing is sure, that out of the present situation many new movements are bound to grow, for such is invariably the case following a war. . . . In this connection an interesting coincidence may fittingly be called to mind at just this time.

The birthday year of the Grange was 1867 and December 4 is the exact day celebrated by the organization each year. Not known to all is the fact that about that time, and largely the outgrowth of the Civil War, three great movements took root in the United States and steadily grew into major forces for the betterment of American life. The Grange was one of these, with the improvement of agriculture its object, and its first working unit established at Fredonia in Chautauqua County, New York. The same year the Christian Science religious movement had its birth, first in New England, then spreading steadily across the continent until today ranking among the great religious denominations of the nation and even of the world. Only a short time afterward came the birth of a third great national group, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, enrolling hundreds of thousands of white-ribboners among the Christian women of the land; and again it was at Fredonia, New York, where the W. C. T. U. was first established.

Thus it will appear that in directions agricultural, religious, and educational came these three great movements following the Civil War, in many respects working along identical lines.

Again this similarity, which all New Englanders, at least, will appreciate: The founder of the Grange was Oliver Hudson Kelley, born in Boston and educated in its public schools. The establishment of the W. C. T. U. resulted from a rousing temperance lecture given by Dr. Dio Lewis, a brilliant Boston man, whose name is still familiar in New England temperance circles. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, although a New Hampshire woman, established the first Christian Science Church organization in Boston, following her teaching of its principles in the suburban city of Lynn. . . .

As the Civil War gave birth to these three great movements, which have attained such magnitude and have contributed so distinctly to the progress of American life, it may reasonably be expected that others of similar worth-while character will rise from the ashes of this war, and offer opportunity of enlistment to earnest people everywhere.

Mirror of World Opinion

Fine Example

The British War Office, urging its staff to use simpler language, makes this apt observation: "Nothing is more conducive to long-winded and stilted writing than the use of a formal, pedantic or polysyllabic substitute for a natural word or expression."

There's a fine example indeed for consummating a termination of sesquipedalianism.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*